

INSIDE: RELAUNCHING THE AIRSHIP

# Maclean's

JULY 20, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Lt. Col. Oliver North

## HERO OR OUTLAW?

—  
A tale of deceit,  
intrigue and espionage

—  
The women in  
the colonel's life





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## COVER

### Hero or outlaw?

After seven months of self-imposed silence, Lt.-Col. Oliver North told a congressional panel last week that he would tell "the good, the bad and the ugly" about the Iran-contra affair. But his heroic all-American image and boyish charm have made him a celebrity whom one Washington TV commentator called "the man who took Capitol Hill." —Page 14

COVER PHOTO BY GREGORY LARSEN FOR MACLEAN'S



## CONTENTS

Amiel	7
Books	149
Reconstructing	49
Business/Economy	50
Canada	5
Dance	11
Environment	26
Film	16
Fotheringham	52
Labour	32
Letters	1
Living	48
Science	34
Passages	4
People	42
Sports	28
Transportation	36
World/Cover	14



### Doubts about the trade talks

When Brian Mulroney met the premiers in Ottawa last week, there were doubts that the first ministers would meet. Washington's self-composed Oct. 5 deadline. —Page 8



### A country in motion

In Ottawa fountains, parks, shopping centres and concert halls last week, dancers demonstrated the dizzying array—and creative vigor—of Canadian dance. —Page 44



### Relaunching the airship

The golden age of dirigibles ended 50 years ago with the fiery crash of the Hindenburg. But new military and industrial uses have led to a revival of airships. —Page 36



### Canadian kitchens

Chefs from 18 countries were in Vancouver last week to compete in a cooking contest—and they arrived at a time when Canadian cuisine has clearly come of age. —Page 49



### Postal monopoly

President,  
National Citizens Coalition,  
Trenton

Year since "Blind times for Duarte" (World, June 16) says that José Napoleón Duarte has "scored some successes" as president of El Salvador, including forcing the military to curb its human rights abuses, thanks to U.S. help. The article seems to accept all too willingly the American propaganda line that holds that the United States is the champion of human rights and the protector of defenseless people. In fact, the United States is largely responsible for the suffering of the people of El Salvador. Duarte has proven himself to be the part of a corrupt, oppressive, reactionary, U.S.-inspired and Salvadoran oligarchy. Your article is a testament to the fact that his skill remains. —YIM KAPSON

It was rather a sleepy article on Strathford in your June 28 issue.



(Stratford's equivalent, Theatre). It is surprising how provincial people in large cities can be. I know local theatres in New York who only do drama and agricultural fairs and who also attend all the Stratford productions and view the plays critically. It is unfortunate that your reviewer missed the qualities of the Sally Bowles character in *Cabaret* that tempers protagonist Clifford Brundage. And thank goodness Mother Courage does not command a "mythic bellow" for over two hours in Bertolt Brecht's play. Mother Courage, as your story suggested she should. By the way, Stratford is ensemble acting, not a star band. —WALTER MOLLER

I thought your editorial on Bill C-61 was right on ("A dangerous affair," June 22). However, what bothers me most is that advertising agencies and many media outlets loudly cried foul due to the loss of their large revenues from the tobacco industries. Where were all these people when the legislation was being contemplated? The tragedy is that Canadians have not learned the art of supporting each other before the fact. Friends must become the key word regardless of which group is being legislated.

A caption in the article "Union-free workplace" in *Maclean's* July 18 issue may have inadvertently implied that anyone who tried to organize a union at Defiance Inc. would be fired. *Maclean's* apologizes for the error and for any inconvenience or embarrassment that it may have caused to Defiance.

**APPOINTED:** As Companions of the Order of Canada, four existing wheelchair athletes: Rick Hansen, former Bank of Canada governor Gerald Boney, Bell Canada Enterprises Inc. president Albert de Grandpré and University of Toronto geography professor emerita Kenneth Hare, by Gov. Gen. Jeanne Sauvé, in Ottawa. All but Hansen had previously been Officers of the Order, established in 1967 to recognize service to the nation.

1939: *Ledine Liberal cabinet minister Lloyd Cherrish*, 44, known as the Father of the St. Lawrence Seaway, which opened in 1959, of respiratory and heart failure in a Montreal hospital. The international waterway's first president—from 1964 to 1983—died was a seat in the House of Commons in 1985 and served six consecutive terms until Prime Minister *Leslie Pearson* appointed him Canadian high commissioner to Britain in 1964. Cherrish was one of the few cabinet ministers to die with the Prime Minister, Jack Pickerskill and Paul Martin, who were largely instrumental in toppling the Conservative government of John Diefenbaker in 1963.

**MEMO:** Record company executive and legendary talent scout **John Hammond**, 76, discoverer of such diverse musicians as **Pete Seeger**, **Billie Holiday**, **Bob Dylan** and **Bruce Springsteen**, in his New York City apartment; while listening to a Holiday recording, Hammond recorded blues singer **Bessie Smith** in the 1930s and **Henry Goodman's** first concert in Carnegie Hall, in 1938. A white man, he was an ardent fighter for equal rights for black musicians.

**SHED** Playwright and biographer Howard Trichmann, 71, counseled with George S. Kaufman of the 1950 comedy hit *The Heidi Girl* Gold Cadillac, of asymptomatic lateral sclerosis, known as Lou Gehrig's disease, at his New York City home. Trichmann was also well-known for his biographies of Kaufman and critic Alexander Woollcott, and for collaborating with Henry Fonda on the actor's 1983 autobiography.

**1918:** Popular songwriter Jerry Livingston, 38, best remembered for his hugely successful 1948 nonstop song *Movin' On* (translation: "Move on out"), and for such serious love songs as *It's the Talk of the Town*, in Los Angeles. Livingston wrote themes for many television series, including 77 *Secret Sins*. *Lawman* and *Carson, the Friendly Ghost*. He also wrote the score for the 1950 Walt Disney movie *Cinderella*, which included the songs *A Wish You Were Made* and *Sabbath Sabbath*. [www.fox.com](http://www.fox.com)


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work like *Prisoners of the Stars*, which we did in Hartford, A-1, the year before last, created 1,500 people. And these people, I assure you, were not coming to hear new music or avant-garde theatre. They understood that this work would be done around the lake at dawn, with people singing across the water. It was something very close to these unarticulated commissions as *Crusaders*, because they have all gone on cruise trips and listened to the loons crying across the lake in the morning. It is the job of an artist to bring it out—once it is brought out, people respond to it.

**Macleod's:** How did you become interested in on-stage politics?

**Scheher:** I taught the first course in a Canadian university in 1966: it was at Simon Fraser University in 1966. I found that some students regarded the subject with cynicism, so the world's noise, so what? I wanted to turn an essentially negative subject—noise in bed—into something positive. I think that's when the word "soundscape" occurred to me as a means of studying the entire acoustic environment, not just the music. In the end, people did not put up with resistant, academic bombast. When you are walking down the street, across and across, the noise of lawn mowers, radios, or ringing telephones intrudes on you. If we are imperfect people, we are so in defence against all the noise.

**Macleod's:** How would you describe *The Greatest Show on Earth*?

**Scheher:** It is done in the form of a carnival, outdoors, with booths and carnival people in front of their booths having people in. You can participate if you want to or you can watch it from the outside. What I wanted to do was to involve an entire community. Most of the performers are local. Their borough people. The idea is to have a nucleus of professionals working alongside a large complement of amateurs and students.

**Macleod's:** What prompted you to begin *The Greatest Show*?

**Scheher:** It's a kind of love. These large cities are never contemporary. When one tends to get one's education to write are fairly conventional works. We still don't have faith in our artists to do big things. Write your 10-minute overture—but don't have a big thought because we couldn't handle it. And yet many of us are having big thoughts. Of course, the fact that I never got a commission to write an opera has resulted in the creation of works like *The Greatest Show*. It is much better, because the press are more interesting. Who needs another conventional opera?

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By Barbara Amiel

## The case against Kurt Waldheim



Last week German President Richard von Weizsäcker formally invited Austrian President Kurt Waldheim to West Germany. Coming on the heels of Jewish anger over the Pope's reception last month, it was clearly a victory for the beleaguered Waldheim, whose office has been desperately soliciting invitations. Von Weizsäcker, after all, cannot be described as insensitive to Jewish feelings. His speech in May, 1985, acknowledging the great moral responsibility of the Germans for the Holocaust, was a landmark in Israeli-German relations. Although it will likely have out to be a political bad move, the invitation was not without an element of courage as well as correctness. Waldheim is the head of state of a neighboring country. In addition, he is entitled, as are all men under external justice, to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

For some of us, who as yet have no way of knowing just what Kurt Waldheim did during the war, that presumption is an important principle. The invitation of von Weizsäcker, however, seemed to me the farthest commitment of the entire backwash to the campaign against Waldheim—a campaign that, in the absence of public evidence, seems foisted more by Waldheim's post-war petty lies about his career than by his wartime actions. Waldheim stands convicted of being a liar and a coward and of many other world leaders we routinely honor—but as yet not of being a war criminal. The situation was perhaps best summed up by veteran Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal: "I don't say he is guilty or innocent—only that what I have seen up to now is not enough to call him a war criminal," he said. "I am fighting for the truth, the historic truth—without emotions."

The anti-Waldheim case is an emotional one, of course. Contemporary as alleged neo-Nazis is a morally repulsive thing to do and seems to require some of the standards of proof or opportunities for response that a similar blacklisting of a man for Communist activities would demand. The aggression is undeniable. Waldheim admitted last month when Pope John Paul II granted him an audience.

The Pope, of course, could do little other than see Waldheim. The Vatican has received a procession of dead

people including Yasser Arafat and Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. The Pope's business, after all, is to turn the other cheek. Austria is a Roman Catholic country that has been a pillar of the church for centuries. Without Austria, as British author Paul Johnson—whose most recent book is *A History of the Jews*—pointed out, Rome might not have survived. It was Austria that gave the anti-semitic movement a threat, and whatever you feel I think of the anti-semitism, it is a matter of some importance to the flock of St. Peter.

There has been some attempt made to portray the Pope as a man indifferent to the emotions of the Jews and their plight, but this is sheer poppycock. As the archbishop of the anti-semitic league of St. Peter's said, this Pope, unlike many of his colleagues in the church, belonged to an underground group in Poland that took Jewish families out of the ghetto, gave them new

so-called "falsehoods" that had suffered, the answer was "yes."

There are many reasons, I think, for the wave of hostility toward Waldheim, and it would take a book to do justice to them. Unlike most present-day Germans, including such people as former West German chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Waldheim has been evasive about his career in the German army. He lied about his tour of duty in the Balkans.

As well, Jews feel a deep and understandable anger against Austria, which unlike Germany has never admitted its complicity in the evils of the Third Reich, preferring instead to take refuge in the excuse of the country's annexation by Nazi Germany in 1938. There is, too, a deep distrust by Jews, again perfectly understandable, of the Catholic church, which backs up its sacred and anger toward step action that seems to even anger when indifference to Jewish sufferings.

I was, I think, a mistake of the American to allow Waldheim to stay in Austria. As Austrian foreign minister, he authorized the closing of the embassy in Prague in 1968—at the time of the Soviet invasion, when Czech refugees were desperate for visas—to appease the Soviets, that refused to admit his complicity until later, when a contract with his signature on the document. On grounds of competence alone, as Norman Stone, professor of modern history at Oxford, has written in a recent essay published in the *Daily Telegraph*, Waldheim should have been disqualified from the presidency because of his lies. But that is a matter for the people of Austria. As it stands, Waldheim is a democratically elected president. He cannot be declared a criminal by a conspiracy of rumors, words and loaded lies, many untrue.

**Waldheim stands convicted of being a liar — as do many other world leaders — but as yet not of being a war criminal**

Identity papers and, when necessary, found them living places. The Pope himself spent the war years in active resistance to the Nazis and sends no less a message to the Vatican on current anti-Nazi stands.

As for Waldheim, well, in fact the Third Reich was unappreciative to both him and his family. Waldheim's father was fired by the Nazis from his job as a schoolteacher because of political reliability. As a Jewish Catholic, Waldheim himself would never have been regarded as reliable, which may account for the low rank of first lieutenant with which he ended the war. What is interesting, however, as that in 1945, when the war was over, Austrian resistance fighter Fritz Molden recommended Waldheim for a job with Austria's first post-war foreign secretary, wartime resistance leader Karl Gruber. The resistance was so small and tight-knit that it is hard to believe they could not have known who their enemies were. They clearly did not consider Waldheim a collaborator—let alone a war criminal. When I asked Molden if he would still recommend Waldheim today in light of all the so-

called "evidence" that has surfaced, the answer was "yes."

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# In search of a trade deal

Five days behind schedule, and without the draft of a Canada-U.S. free trade treaty that was due in June under an earlier negotiating timetable, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney convened a belated briefing for the provincial premiers in Ottawa on July 7. When the prime minister broke up early the next day, after more than seven hours, some premiers expressed doubts about the prospect of achieving a satisfactory accord before time runs out on Oct. 3, Washington's self-imposed negotiating deadline. Within hours, federal Liberal Leader John Turner slipped up as he denied that Mulroney should abandon the trade negotiations. Then in Washington, senators whose support will be needed to secure U.S. ratification of a trade treaty expected a key Canadian demand to include a dispute-settling procedure binding on both sides. But Mulroney, the author and chief promoter of Canada's free trade initiative, was publicly undaunted by the delays, the doubts and the impending deadline. Said the Prime Minister: "I am an optimist."

The public evidence of any imminent trade accord seems thin apart from the doubts and optimism in Canada. Congress is distracted by a government mood, derailed by the Iran-contra scandal and dithered by the approach of next year's presidential and congressional elections. In Ottawa, experts permit that chief Canadian trade negotiator Brian Reisman is leading with his American counterparts, Peter Murphy, with his cabinet mate, Trade Minister Pat Carney, and with Ontario Premier David Peterson. Reisman and Murphy have still not released several key issues, including Canada's central demand for a binding procedure for resolving bilateral trade disputes and some form of exemption from protectionist American trade laws. As well, in case the talks with Washington should founder, officials

in Mulroney's Conservative government are plotting for a possible shift of emphasis in economic policy away from bilateral trade with the United States.

Still, after his meeting with the pro-

template a treaty without any arrangement for the binding arbitration of trade disputes.

At their meeting in a boardroom case face above Mulroney's own office, breaking only briefly for a cold buffet



Curry, Mulroney: doubts about meeting an accord before time runs out

vincial premiers—only Newfoundland's vanguarding Brian Toppard did not attend—Mulroney emerged from the air-conditioned coziness of Ottawa's Langevin Block into the sticky heat of an Ottawa summer night to declare that the premiers were "inclin[ed]" with the state of the negotiations. But moments later Ontario's Peterson and Manitoba Premier Howard Pawley made it clear that they were far from satisfied with what they had just heard. Said Peterson: "Canada is giving and not getting nearly enough. It's hard to make a decision on the basis of what I heard tonight, so we would support it in principle." Pawley said it was "make-believe" to con-

sider, the provincial leaders heard Reisman describe what a trade agreement with the United States might look like. But Reisman's presentation, supported by 22 charts and graphs, proved to be long on optimism and short on firm agreements. It was, said Carney later, "purely a Canadian wish list."

Then so, none of the premiers endorsed Turner's advice that "we ought to pull out of these negotiations while we still have our pride." Prime Edward Island's Liberal Premier Joseph Ghis, he said, discussed Turner's call as "pretentious" and expressed his confidence that "jobs for minders will come about as a result of this agreement."

But in Washington, two influential senators undercut Canadian confidence by pooh-poohing congressional rejection of Canada's proposal for an independent agency with binding power to settle trade disputes between the two countries. Sen. Edward Bennett, the Texas Democrat, who chairs the powerful Senate Finance committee, "We would then face the same demand from all countries." And Montana Republican John Drenth labelled the concept "really totally unworkable."

Still, the outline of one possible solution has begun to emerge in both capitals. It takes the form of a compromise modelled on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) system, with disputes going to a bilateral commission for a nonbinding decision. If either country decides not to abide by the commission's ruling, the other government then would be legally free to retaliate by imposing special tariffs on imports from the trading partner. But whatever dispute mechanism the two nations takes, Washington trade lawyer Guy Horlick said, "Any system has to be dressed up to appear to be binding in Canada and not binding in the U.S."

Still, Mulroney has made it clear that he will not accept a deal as yet and he has said that an acceptable package must include a dispute-settling mechanism binding on both countries. Senior Tories conceded privately last week that they are preparing a political damage control plan in case the talks fall apart. That plan includes placing new emphasis on promoting international trading rules under GATT. Recent private Conservative polls indicate that most Canadians will blame Washington if the trade talks fail. Mulroney could take advantage of that sentiment. According to one of his senior advisers, "If this package can't go, Mulroney will say that he had national interests that he was not prepared to sacrifice." Mulroney is already attempting to pin any failure in the trade talks on his Canadian critics. He has accused the opposition Liberals and New Democrats of "letting their demands" to sabotage the negotiations.

But the government would clearly prefer to finish a success than cover its tracks. If the agreed timetable holds, the premiers will be back in Ottawa on Sept. 8 for a final briefing on the negotiations. That schedule would leave less than a month for free trade advocates to sell any draft treaty to the provinces. Parliament and Canadians generally.

—MARGARET DROHAN is Ottawa with CAN AMERICAN in Washington and MARK CLARK is Edmonton.

## Ready for combat

For some Ontario politicians, Premier Peter Peterson's recent statements in Ottawa last week on federal free trade negotiations with the United States were the opening shot in a provincial election expected this fall. That interpretation saw Peterson's two-year-old minority Liberal government campaigning on the claim that it needs a majority mandate in order to strengthen the premier's hand in dealing with the federal government.

any contents. Said Patrick Gutteridge, the party's associate director: "It does not bring the war riding to be with its internal differences."

But defeated nominee Mario Sergio, for one, pressed his complaints publicly last week, charging that the election of rival Lucien Lamont was the robbery. Sergio, however, was riding was tainted. He charged that some of the voters were not legally party members. Said Sergio: "There are a lot of upset Liberals in this community."

The aftermath battle, which included strong party officials and former candidates, had dismissed other allegations, among them a charge that voting lists in one constituency fight included nonresidents. But in Etobicoke West, two disgruntled candidates hired lawyers to grant their claims that a May 3 nomination meeting was mismanaged. Leonard Southwate, a former legislative member who came second in that contest, hired criminal lawyer Edward Greenberg to argue that party regulations were breached during the newly constituted meeting when riding officials accepted ballots that had not been marked in secret.

For their part, Liberal officials dismissed the problems as the isolated and inevitable consequence of the party's race in popularity. Arbitration board chairman James Graham noted that the party had been holding a full slate of 220 candidates for the 1985 election. But with opinion polls indicating a Liberal majority if an



Peterson: claim of federal nomination

over free trade. Said Brian Harting, campaign manager for the Ontario New Democratic Party: "There has been a lot of speculation that Peterson will choose to run against Brian Mulroney, presenting himself as a defender of Ontario." Despite the existence of a potential campaign issue, and with many Liberals urging Peterson to capitulate to his consistently strong lead in provincial opinion polls, a recent round of infighting over election candidates has provoked some doubts and dismay in the party. On a dozen occasions since February, candidates for party nominations have taken complaints to a party arbitration board, accusing their opponents of padding membership lists. Others have complained that the party bureaucracy has interfered in local constitu-

election were held now—Liberals currently hold 51 legislative seats. Conservative 20, the rest 23. There is a vocal—some riders have stirred as many as 16 would-be nominees. As a result, Graham said, some hotly contested nominations were bound to be "dramatic." Even so, party officials say that nomination rules will be revised for future elections.

But other Liberals warn that the controversy has already eased defections. Said former Tory Peter Block, who complained to the party about his opponents' tactics during his losing fight for the Liberal nomination in Etobicoke: "My supporters are saying whether they will back the NDP or the Tories."

—SHEILA GREENBERG is Toronto.



Site after the blast, a fireball and disturbing questions about the defence of Canada's bases at home and abroad

## Security shock at dawn in Lahr

A military officers first reconstituted events, the intruder—or intruder—operating under cover of darkness, probably crossed an open field from a busy highway, not through two perimeter chain link fences and then put a detonating wire in contact with fuel stored on the Canadian Forces Base outside of Lahr, West Germany. Early indications were that an electric pulse sent through the wire at dawn had triggered the explosion that blasted a fireball 650 feet into the air and set off a series of secondary blasts.

The explosion and resulting fire in the fuel dump on July 6 caused as much damage from the base as an air-landed bomb. The base was a long-term base for a belated Canada Day holiday. But the configuration destroyed 62,000 litres of fuel and four military cargo vehicles, causing total damage that officers said may run to more than \$4 million. It was the first major penetration attack on a Canadian military base in Europe, but it followed a long series of attacks on Western European military installations. The base's security arrangements—

and the ease with which the sabotage was committed—raised disturbing questions about the defence of Canada's bases at home and abroad. Defence Minister Pierre Pettigrew, who was in Washington for talks with U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger shortly after the incident, told reporters, "We are examining security measures right now." Added Sestak, "There will be a board of inquiry looking at Lahr to get to the bottom of the facts and it will be making recommendations to us."

As an inquiry by Canadian Armed Forces experts and West German criminal investigation police got under way, one of the key questions that emerged was why at least two security units assigned to carry out routine checks in the area of the blast had failed to prevent the sabotage. As well, there were indications that whoever initiated the explosion had a working knowledge of the camp's layout and security procedures—and may even have set off the blast to draw dramatic attention to the inadequacy of base security. Indeed, while the physical evi-

dence pointed to penetration from outside the camp, investigators later leaned toward a theory that the blast might have been engineered from the inside. Said Maj-Gens John Sharpe, commander of Canadian Forces Europe: "We have not concluded that someone gained access from outside." But it was clear that security measures failed to prevent the damage at the sprawling base on the edge of the Black Forest in southwestern Germany—despite a series of terrorist attacks on NATO establishments in Europe over the past two years. In March a car bomb blew up at a British base in Rheinfelden, injuring 31 people. In one of the most serious attacks, two Americans were killed and 20 other people injured when a car bomb exploded at the U.S. Rhine-Meuse Airbase near Frankfurt in August, 1982.

On the morning of the explosion at Lahr, the fuel dump was being guarded by a below-strength security unit of the Royal Canadian Dragoons (RCD) tank regiment, while another patrol made occasional tours along the perimeter road. And officials at the base

said that, as a matter of policy, the men on patrol were not necessarily issued with ammunition for the light automatic weapons they carried. In other words, in an emergency, the troops would have had to contact their commanding officer. The base is home to about 5,000 Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) service people, including the members of tank and artillery regiments, a helicopter and infantry squadrons, combat engineering and field ambulance units and clerical and support personnel.

The fact that no terrorist group publicly claimed responsibility after the blast reinforced the theory that the sabotage might have been carried out by an insider. "We don't believe it was a terrorist-motivated act," a senior officer told Maclean's. Instead, the officer suggested, the attack may have been "an act of disaffection," perhaps by someone who "might want to point out that it is only by breach security at that particular point." Whatever its motivation, the attack was far from unusual. Declared the vice-chief of defence staff, Lt-Gen. J.E. Vance, in Ottawa, "This was not done by somebody who didn't know what he was doing. It was a rather military-type operation and done in a professional fashion."

As base maintenance crews worked to clean up the blast debris, senior defence spokesmen closed ranks to deflect any criticism of the security measures in place at Lahr. "There was nothing to suggest the base was a target," said an official in Sestak's Ottawa office. Roatane has security, the official added, "inadequately was not perceived as a target, but seemed to be adequate."

That it was, in fact, inadequate in handling off sabotage became apparent when Warrant Officer Eric Scott, 38, of Dartmouth, N.S., head of the act section's on-site security detail, heard the first explosive detonation at about 5:30 a.m. on July 6. Within seconds, more explosions erupted as fuel tanks burst and fire began to rage inside the fuel compound within a dispersal area—known as a "Margarete" from the time when Lahr was a French airborne working area and the inferno, security men and other soldiers attached to Lahr to three of the seven M548 half-

track cargo vehicles inside the dump and used a tank to haul them to safety. But the explosion and fire destroyed four other transport vehicles, and stocks of diesel fuel, gasoline and lubricating oil. It took the 23 Canadian Forces battalions from the base station, supported by other personnel, nearly two hours to bring the blaze under



Inspecting the damage, the patrol's night vision was severely limited

control. One freighter, Master Cpl. Blaine O'Rourke, 22, of Sydney, N.S., was treated in hospital for smoke inhalation and released.

Assigned to guard the area before the explosion were a patrol on the camp perimeter and a patrol in the fuel dump sector itself. The watch on the perimeter road was conducted by a motorized patrol of military police. But it emerged only in the investigation that the last patrol to check the area around the fuel dump passed along the perimeter road at 4 a.m.—a full 90 minutes before the blast. Officials at the base said that normally the patrol would pass along the perimeter frequently. But they also said that the camp was deliberately deserted, and insisted that the patrol that night had not been at fault. They said that the patrol might have been concentrating on other areas in the camp, such as the ammunition dumps and tank shelters.

As well, there were indications that the patrol's night vision was severely limited. The Canadian base is apparently not equipped with night observa-

tion binoculars. "At that hour of the morning," noted Capt. Murray Preston, head of police in Europe, "to see a wire or a hole in the fence would be very difficult, unless you were specifically keeping your eye open for that."

That left open the question of why the security detail on duty inside the

North Margarete sector did not spot an intruder. One reason may have been that a blast wall around the dump would make it difficult to see anyone approaching from the autobahn. As well, the security patrol that night was made up of only seven men, rather than the full complement of 15, which Preston said was due to a personnel shortage caused by a transfer of forces in an operation named Springbush-Comet, the Crigean, who have been based at Lahr for almost 20 years, are in the process of changing places with the 8th Canadian Hussar, another armoured unit previously based at Camp Petawawa, 125 km northwest of Ottawa.

For his part, base commander Col. Charles Rensel, a 40-year-old Ottawa native, insisted that camp security at Lahr was adequate at the time of the explosion. Indeed, Rensel argued against diverting more resources to the perimeter of camps like Lahr, or growing that it would "divert man, equipment and funds away from Canada's major concern in NATO—the security of Western Europe."

Still, Rensel also said that he had ordered the camp's guard system beefed up to meet what he said might be a "highly sophisticated" attack. While some of the Canadian servicemen and their families in the area said that they regarded the explosion as a mysterious, isolated incident, other officers had not ruled out the possibility that the Canadian military might become the object of a terrorist campaign. Such a campaign would seriously shake the base's peaceful way of life—and its complacent attitude toward base security.

—MARK NEWBOLD with PETER LEWIS in Lahr; JEFFREY MACLENNAN in Ottawa and JANE WATKINS in Washington





# HERO OR OATH?

It was telecast at its best—gripping, informative and sensational. For four days the telegraphic marine with six rows of deerskins, one Purple Heart and a Silver Star pinned to his olive-drab uniform, addressing TV viewers, withdrawing even the dearest soap operas in his one-man show replaced blushing women mouths of silence. Lt.-Col. Oliver North—the self-confessed “ball guy” in the White House Iran-contra scandal—had turned his ordeal on the witness stand into an exercise in high drama and personal mythmaking.

Defiant, North's lip occasionally quivered. His eyes at times misted over. At long, abrupt, rehearsed answers, his boyish inner awkwardly rang with defiant indignation or broke with emotion. Defending his attempts to hide the \$400,000 gift of a security system for his home, he attempted to put on a public show of bravado by invoking the specters of a threatened terrorist attack against his 13-year-old daughter. Basting his interrogators with cocky quips or lectures on foreign policy, he galled off what Washington Post TV critic Tom Shachtel ranked as “a new classic in the annals of melodramatic political rhetoric.” Indeed, it appeared to be no accident that North began his public testimony with a reference to Clint Eastwood's classic western film about a lawyer who dispensed his own brand of frontier justice.

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly is the political drama that has crippled Ronald Reagan's fading presidency. North cast himself in a similar starring role: the fearless action-man willing to risk self-destruction in carrying out secret



North (left), Sullivan, taking the oath (opposite): 'good, bad and ugly'

foreign policy initiatives that he believed should not have been restrained by law.

Lie: North's crimes lessen graced on congressman's nerves, and as the confessions lawyers pointed out, his testimony was riddled with contradictions and admissions of past lies. But it be-

came clear that North was playing to a wider audience than the one in the wood-paneled caucus room: America's public opinion. And as Iran delayed Capitol Hill by thousands and 50,000 telegrams of support, there were innuendoes of people based in from as far away as Florida demanding “Off to the President.” Clearly his tactics had paid off. Newspapers proclaimed the consternation of a new American folk hero in a phenomenon headlined “Oathman.” And North's interrogators bowed before the popular groundswell, muting their criticism. Some Republican congressmen even defended North despite his staining Iran-contra revelations the former Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey had wanted to use Iranian arms-sale profits to establish a secret overseas agency to carry out an ongoing series of covert operations. Indeed, the panel left North to wind up the week with a calculated pitch for his favorite cause, aid to the contra rebel forces in Nicaragua. Concluded ABC TV commentator Bert Harris: “Oliver North will go down in history as the man who took Capitol Hill.”

Covert: At the end of the week defusing questions remained about the White House's attitude to law, secrecy and covert operations, and whether Congress can control American foreign policy. Bad committee chairman Senator Daniel Inouye, who was skeptical about North's testimony: “The evasion and maintenance of a secret government within our government is very serious.”

North's raw nerves initially brought claims that the White

House North succeeded in protecting Reagan, leaving unanswered what some still consider the key question of the affair: what did the President know and when did he know it?

North testified that he never heard Reagan directly approve of the diversion of profits from the Iranian arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels. But that assurance was promptly undercut when the congressional panel released a memorandum from then-national security adviser Admiral John Poindexter stating Reagan's saying that he was so frustrated by congressional opposition that he wanted to figure out a way to take action unilaterally to provide assistance to the contra. Indeed, in the May 2, 1986, memo, Poindexter noted that Reagan had been reading a book on terrorism which cited examples of other U.S. presidents acting without congressional approval.

Moment: In fact, North had testified that he “never carried out a single act, not one, without the authority of my superiors”—even writing five lengthy unknown memos asking for a presidential go-ahead for the diversion. And although he could not recall seeing any of the memos come back signed, his repeated assurance that he “assumed” that the President knew about the plan did leave analysts to what seemed an inevitable conclusion: Good Service Democratic national committee chairman Robert Strauss. “When he keeps saying, ‘I assumed the President knew,’ a lot of people may carry that to the next stage—that he did know.”

Other parts of North's testimony stopped just short of laying responsibility for the diversion at the door of Reagan. North continually expressed his loyalty—in fact reverence—for the President. As he declared under questioning about why he had not prosecuted his own firing, “If the commander-in-chief tells his lieutenant colonel to go stand in the corner and sit on his head, I will do so.” When House Republican counsel George Van Cleave asked if, in the light of all the lies North had confessed to telling, in the past, he was “not here now lying to protect your commander-in-chief,” North replied, “I am not lying to protect anybody, because I came here to



Below: Betty North: paternal counsel and witty support



tell the truth—the good, the bad and the ugly.”

From the moment he strode through the Russell Office Building door, flanked by his beefy navy bodyguards in movies and sunglasses, North appeared to be relishing his week in the spotlight. In the course of explaining how he happened to have personally cashed traveler's cheques drawn from a secret counter bank account at Washington area stores, including one called Park Lane Honeys, he detoured to clear up rumors that he had been up to any “bunny-parkies” with his beautiful secretary, Pam Hill (page 19).

Admitting that he had “phoned up” secrets for his home security system—“the greatest improvement of my life”—he volunteered a dissertation on terrorist Alvin Karpis as a national number, then promptly brandished the challenge that he would meet him as his own terms anywhere. Denied permission to read his lengthy opening statement on the first day, he resorted to expounding it two days later. In it, North blamed much of the foreign policy debacle on Congress and its “fickle, vacillating, unpredictable, on-again, off-again policy toward the Neustadt Democratic regime.”

**Dealer.** But not all the theatrics came from the star witness. North's razor-tongued lawyer, Brendan Sullivan, threw himself into verbal duels with both the committee and its attorneys aimed at portraying his client as a post-coit victim. He accused them of stalling, hounding North and overloading him with a stack of documents “taller than he is.” When tempers had briefly flared, down, two demonstrators leaped up at the back of the witness room, shouting and waving a banner that made allusions to charges of drug-dealing in North's clandestine counter network. “Ask about cocaine,” it pleaded; committee members that before the pair could unfurl the sheet, Capitol Hill policemen wrestled them out of the room.

North's spirited self-defense incensed White House apparitions: over this week's testimony by his former superior, Admiral Ponderfest An-



Casper Weinberger, a secret proposal for an overseas agency to carry out ongoing covert operations

cish, uncharismatic figure, Ponderfest is unlikely to pull off a similar public relations triumph. But now that North has passed the back to him, the former national security adviser remains the key figure who could refute Reagan's assertion that he was not

aware of what his staff was doing.

**Gowdy's.** Already, North has made clear that he was not a loose National Security Council (NSC) “cowboy” running a covert foreign policy on his own, as central White House aides tried to depict him. “I realize there's a lot of

folks around that think there's a loose cannon on the grounds of state at the NSC,” he interjected early in the hearings. “That wasn't what I heard while I worked there. People used to walk up to me and tell me what a great job I was doing.” One, he said, was Secretary of State George Shultz. North testified that not only did Shultz know about the diversion of profits to the Contras—contrary to the secretary's previous testimony—but at a farewell staff party Shultz had put an arm around his shoulder to congratulate him on his good work. The state department immediately denied the charge.

**Ward.** North also dethroned out a plot line in which his mentor, Casey, who died last May, emerged as the shadowy master behind the complex clandestine network. According to North, Casey took the role of a super intelligence case officer. He supervised him at the NSC instead of being a seasoned CIA agent in an effort to avoid congressional scrutiny. Not only did Casey lead North back and helped him set up secret bank accounts, he said, but when details began seeping out in early October, the CIA chief instructed North to start destroying his files. But it was North's testimony about Casey's proposed secretariat covert action



Lining up on Capitol Hill “Ode for President”

agency that stunned the hearings. Senate counsel Arthur Liman termed it “a CIA outside of the CIA.” And Major Republican Senator William Cuban denounced it as “perhaps the most serious revelation” of the hearings so far. Indeed, North's startling revelations

aroused suspicion that there was a widespread contrap of the scandal by the administration. He claimed that he shredded key documents while justice department investigators were sitting “out 10 feet away” in his office, examining his papers. Justice officials promptly issued a denial that North was shredding while they were in the room. But the charge raised doubts about the seriousness of the White House inquiry launched by Attorney General Edwin Meese last fall. As North explained it—proving matters in the hearing room—the justice department investigators ignored his shredding because “they were working on their project . . . I was working on mine.”

**Here's faced.** With last week's pivotal witness, White House staffers feared, sometimes embroiled in a public relations misadventure. Since November, Reagan had claimed that he was anxiously awaiting North's testimony. But it is no surprise to show that the hearings had not perilled the

White House, his spokesman announced that the President was too busy to watch the man he had saluted as “a national hero” before firing him last fall. On the second day of North's appearance, the President in Connecticut to promote his new con-

## Olliemanian Coast To Coast

**A**cross the United States last week Americans tuned into the live performance of Lt. Col. Oliver North. Shoppers gathered around department store televisions or carried miniature TV sets. Bars and restaurants were crowded with people watching the 60-year-old marine faded, after the day of testimony before the special Iran-contra congressional committee, “Ode,” as friends call him, emerged from the Russell Senate Office Building last week an undisputed all-American celebrity. Such exposure, said Republicans, had raised Richard Vignera, had made the colonel an “overnight conservative superstar.”

Many Americans cheered North's stirring self-defense. bumper stickers proclaimed, “God bless America and Oli-

ver North.” Telegrams of support poured into North's home in Great Falls, Va., including one from a New Jersey fan promising to name his newborn son Oliver. The White House claimed to have received more than 5,000 telephone calls about North, 80 per cent of them favorable. A similar flood of calls and letters reached Capitol Hill, much to the amusement of Illinois Democratic Senator Al Davis, who said, “A lot are saying the guy seems so famous. Yet here's a fellow who says, ‘I did.’”

There were some public misgivings about the boy-soldier image that North exuded in a New York Times/CBS News poll last week, 62 per cent of respondents said that they thought North was generally telling the truth about his role. But the same number said that the former National Security Council aide had gone too far in his entreaties in the Iran-contra affair. And while 74 per cent rejected the idea—first advanced by President Ronald Reagan—of North being “a national

hero,” 64 per cent said they regarded North as “a real patriot.” Still, North's role is as his military. Motion picture and book agents are scrambling to sign up North, whose current salary as a military officer is about \$34,800. Los Angeles Times television critic Howard Rosenberg said that if North emerged from the scandal relatively unscathed, he could have a career in film and that “Hollywood could become Ollivewood.”



Pam: bumper stickers and “Ollivewood” North

And New York literary agent Esther Newberg declared, “There's almost no man that he couldn't attract.” In his memoirs still, the earnest marine seemed defused by all the media attention. “I haven't signed any contracts with anybody except the United States Marine Corps—and he,” North told reporters, indicating his wife, Betty.

But the instant celebrity industry has already begun to profit from North's fame. Button- and T-shirt-makers have marked out products that proclaim his heroism. In Washington, a new musical group called The Fifth

Amendment recorded a song entitled *Ode to God—a parody of Chuck Berry's “Johnny B. Goode.”* The lyrics say: “I never ever wanted to read the law so well/But he could shoot that secret paper like a winging a bell.” And each day last week a group of Capitol Hill aides performed a musical luncheon review of North's testimony. *Wheel of Soldiers of Persimmon*—a parody of a popular game show complete with a Venus White look-alike hostess.

Although North testified that he held no personal political ambition, Republican Vignera predicted that the marine would have little problem being elected to Congress—and could even run for president. If North does change his mind about politics, he will have to await the outcome of possible criminal charges in the Iran-contra affair. A felony conviction under U.S. law would block America's newest star from ever seeking elected office.

—IAN SMITH in Washington

nozzle ball of rights there, Reagan joked that his was not a play "to divert attention from whatever I don't know." But like the joke, the White House strategy felt that Bushing was. Reagan risked appearing selfish to one of his greatest critics, his aides said that he had finally tuned in on North's third day on the stand.

**Savage** Ironically, it was that day's testimony that most seriously threatened the honor of North's heroes. In anticipation of a savage cross-examination by Senate counsel Linn, the colonel's wife, Betty—a born-again Christian dressed in a price high-necked blue dress and pearls—had doled her own "loyal" advice and made her first appearance in the hearing room to offer a show of support. But instead Linn chose a paternal, sympathetic approach. Under it, North admitted that when he and Casey had dressed up the chaste and operation, they had planned—if the scheme ever became exposed—that the colonel would be the one to "take the hit." Linn asked for whom. Replied North: "For whoever necessary. For the administration, for the President, for however high up the chain that they needed someone."

But North promptly undercut his own portrait of willing martyrdom. Last fall, when the Iran-contra plot became public, he said, he was stunned when Memo announced that he was the subject of a criminal investigation. Replied North: "I heard the words criminal investigation, my mind-set changed considerably." With that, North and his secretaries shipped hundreds of documents and 28 stereo notebooks containing his personal diaries out of the White House "for one purpose, and that was to protect myself." Last week's actions threatened the credibility of a handful of leading Cabinet officials: Saudi Republican Senator Warren Rudman. "He's given a lot of people sleepless nights."

**Orbits** Most of all, North's testimony threatened Memo. North testified that Memo—as the "President's friend"—was present during plans to falsify a chronology of events and also to alter Casey's testimony to Congress. Indeed, following his charges, the committee's investigators spent a day grilling the attorney general, who is already under investigation for his relationship with a defense contractor. In questioning by Linn, North characterized himself as a loyal centurion—"willing to take the spear" for his superiors—only to find himself abandoned by them. As North said, "I do honestly believe that they expected that Office would go quietly. And Office

intended to do so right up until the day that somebody decided to start a criminal prosecution."

That philosophical retreat seemed all the more biting in a Vietnam voice as who wears the Silver Star, the U.S. military's third-highest honor for gallantry in action. But North's testimony



Colonel in Nicaragua, Poindehler (below) without congressional approval

revealed other inconsistencies. A stern moralist, he admitted that he had often kept the law, insisting that he believed he had done nothing wrong in contravening Congress' Boland amendment—barring U.S. government aid to the contras—he seemed at a loss to explain why he and others had engaged in such elaborate subterfuge. He chastised Congress for failing to promote democracy in Central America as new foreign countries had by secretly donating funds to the contras. But Democratic Representative Ed Jenkins of Georgia pointed out that, the nine isolated Saudi Arabia, the People's Republic of China and South Korea. Said Jenkins: "I don't see a single democracy on this list."

For some observers, North's sudden elevation to full-hero status is unsettling. But in every appeal may be in its simplicity. Said Democratic Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey: "If all who believed they've got a better policy took the law into their own hands, we'd be in a terrible situation." Agreed Jenkins: "What I'm worried about is future Ollies."

When the Iran-contra affair seems too complicated to follow, he makes things easy to understand. It's just the bad guys against the good guys. It's just like a movie.

One person who saw Hans North's character in special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, who reportedly is preparing

an indictment against North and other figures for a wide-ranging conspiracy. In fact, last week North lost yet another bid to stave off criminal charges when U.S. District court Judge Aubrey Robinson ruled against the colonel's attempt to have Walsh's appointment declared unconstitutional.

**Survives** But if Oliver North finds a more lasting place in the pop pantheon, some wonder if he will have long-term effects on U.S. foreign policy. As North revealed, he and his confederates still like to continue their fondness for those secret, international adventures that the U.S. Congress may not care to approve. And his celebrity will make it more difficult to stop them. Said Democratic Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey: "If all who believed they've got a better policy took the law into their own hands, we'd be in a terrible situation." Agreed Jenkins: "What I'm worried about is future Ollies."

—MARC McDONALD in Washington



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## The Women In North's Life

**A**s Lt.-Col. Oliver North's shadowy shadow loomed at the National Security Council (NSC), there were two women in his life. At his White House office was his secretary, the willowy, blond and green-eyed Fern Hall, 27, with whom he spent an average of 14 hours a day. Just a 30-minute drive away, at home with their four children in northern Virginia, was the woman he calls his "best friend"—his 43-year-old, seldom-labeled, deeply religious wife, Betty. Often she served him a reheated supper before he left exhausted and bed around midnight. And last week, although the tapes had never been breached during the first-series hearings, the school addressed the rumor and speculation surrounding the two women like voices crackling with emotion, he said. "You know that I've got a beautiful secretary, and the good Lord gave her the gift of beauty, and that people sneaker that 64-ke North might have been doing a little hanky-panky with his secretary." He frowns set seriously, he added, "Ollie North has been loyal to his wife since the day he married her."

**Trusted:** Still, Hall was more than a secretary to the 40-year-old North. She was his trusted assistant. At the inquest last month, Hall recalled how she helped North speed reexamining documents and later examined after classified papers into her home and under her blouse to smuggle them out of the White House. Hall said that when she heard last November that President Ronald Reagan had fired North, she broke down and cried. Said Hall: "He was the best boss anyone ever had." Still, there were rumors of an affair. Last week was not the first time North felt compelled to deny any intimacy. In August, 1983, North told a reporter for *The New York Times*: "I have the prettiest secretary at the NSC. Everybody thinks I'm having

an affair with her, but I'm not."

Elizabeth North, known as Betty, has been equally loyal to her husband. In November, 1980, the two were married under crossed swords in Quantico, Va., where North was finishing up at Marine Officers Basic School. After a brief honeymoon in Puerto Rico, he departed for a 10-month tour in Vietnam. In his absence, their first child, a daughter, Sue, Stuart, and two more daughters, Sarah and Donna, were born between 1972 and 1981. In 1974, North was briefly in hospital for treatment of an emotional disorder after he was found naked on the street near their home, waving, disheveled, and talking incoherently.

Life with the dashing marine was often tense, uncertain and at times



Sue Stuart, North, wife Betty, daughter Donna, uncertain home life

terrifying, according to friends. For Betty, "Ollie's" job as an NSC aide meant that her husband got home about 11 each night, then dragged himself off to work again at 6:15 the next morning. When his name surfaced in 1982 as the key U.S. official for anticomunism and support of the Nicaraguan contras, some new elements were added: threatening phone calls, sugar or sand in the gas tanks of family cars, lights from passing vehicles shining into the North home.

**Misinterpreted:** Since Nov. 20, 1983, the day when Attorney General Edwin Meese revealed that profits from arms sales to Iran had been diverted to the contras and named North as the mastermind. He at the meeting North home in Great Falls, Va., has been even more disgraced. Last month Iranian-born Californian businessman Albert Hakim said that he tried to establish a \$300,000 death benefit for the education of the North children if their father were killed during his activities on behalf of the economic or American hostages in Lebanon. But the plan was never carried out.

Betty North, friends say, is "bitter" about the way the press has portrayed her husband. She has refused all interviews except one that appears in the current month's *Life* magazine. In it, she reveals her deep reliance on her Rite-Aid pharmacist—and her unflinching support of the one man in her life. "When you share things and go through the good and the bad, it deepens your love," she said. "The last few months have definitely made us closer."

—WILLIAM LOWTHER in Washington

Half-sisters of an affair





## An American Fairy Tale

By Lewis Lapham

Americans everywhere gazed in fascination at their television screens last week as the key player in the Iran-contra affair told his story publicly for the first time since the scandal broke seven months ago. Lewis Lapham, Editor of Harper's magazine, was in Washington when Reagan's attorney told this personal story.

### ESSAY

North's first spoke of "the little colonel who could," and his. Today rounded up witnesses to say that Colonel North reminded them of John Wayne, Jimmy Stewart and Clint Eastwood.

The tale of a nation running so strongly in the colonel's favor impressed the committee investigating the colonel's activities. Many of the colonel's newly acquired celebrity, and mindful of the American axiom that celebrity in itself magnifies transgressions even the basest crimes into sympathy and gold, the politicians refrained from asking rude questions. Joined with the media's delight in the colonel's ability to wear the multiple faces of the American dream, the committee's skepticism allowed the colonel to display the full range of his talent for macho sentiment. He delivered little lectures on patriotism and offered humbles (available for leasing on a Hallmark card) about the meaning of life, love, liberty and the Constitution.

**Myth.** Because nobody wished to disturb the forces of elemental myth playing around the edges of the colonel's affair, nobody insisted on too close a examination of the colonel's testimony. The discrepancies were many and blatant, but two lines of contradiction should suggest the willing suspension of disbelief.

1. Throughout the hearing the colonel presented himself as the humble patriot who never once displayed an order or did anything un-American. And yet, by his own repeated and contemptuous admission, he ignored the nation's laws whenever those laws stood in the way of what he regarded as a higher cause. In the interests of the national security state, he lied to the Congress as

well as to American cabinet officials and foreign intelligence agents; he wrote false chronologies and destroyed documents in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of his supposed enemies in the justice system. Contrary to every impulse ingrained in the definition of what it means to be American, the colonel portrayed himself as the faithful servant of a President whom he endowed with the powers of an eternal despot.

2. Presenting himself as a "non-do" sort of guy, the colonel said that he was proud of his success in the moral underworld. So true was his self-praise that an inattentive member of the audience might have thought his soul had revealed in triumph. But most of his efforts resulted in failure, betrayal and death. During his tenure as the National Security Council's American government lost more hostages than it rescued. The same and poorly executed policies that Colonel North advanced in Nicaragua and Iran weakened the cause of the contra and fueled the reputation of the Reagan administration—effects precisely opposite to those that the colonel intended.

So much of the colonel's story made so little sense that it wasn't until the evening of the third day of his testimony—while watching Dan Aykroyd's comic variation of *Demolition* in the company of several schoolchildren who never heard of Pope Hall or Manchester Gherbier—that I finally understood the operative dynamic at play in the wilderness of the colonel's mind. Some aspects of his confession had been easy enough to grasp. I could understand the colonel and his friends wanting to do brave and heroic deeds in distant lands across the sea; I could understand their bombast, their incompetence, even their belief in the magical properties of secret passwords. What troubled me was the lack of plausible character and the absence of coherent motive. How, in God's name, did they form their ideas? In what sort of world did they imagine themselves resident?

**Quest.** The movie offered the beginning of an answer. About 20 minutes into the story the principal villain entered the camera shot wearing the heavy mask of a bonnie and good, and even before he pushed the virgin in the pit with the great sword, I knew I

was looking at the poppeth of Lt.-Col. Oliver North. Cast as clowish poppeth, Aykroyd and his partner meet the villain in the goat's mask when they blunder into an gigantic crowd scene in the Hollywood hills. The villain is the high priest of a pagan cult plotting to seize the municipal government of Los Angeles. The few thousand devotees assembled for the evening's ritual of human sacrifice, all of them wearing masks as their legs, dance frenzied in the light of the ritual moon.

The movie continues along similar lines for another 90 minutes, as more or less absurd in its plot devices than most of the movies that come and go every summer—at quickly as models of insanity. It was intended for a target audience of citizens between the ages of 8 and 14 and took place in the realm of pagan superstition.

**Theater.** So also did the poppeth of Colonel North and his merry band of thugs and mercenaries. They conducted their operations in the realm of myth and fairy tale, at one with the Cyclops and the centaur and the pagan gods of river and forest. Utterly lacking a sense of historical time, their minds wandering in a mystical present, they sought to shape the world by the shaking of feathered rattles. Their passwords were meant as spells and incantations, their gifts of cake and meat as votive offerings, their map so confusing as to make the approach not to Nicaragua or Iran but to the land of the trolls.

Given a society in which the historical memory no longer exists and 90 per cent of the population thinks that the President has the right to declare a law unconstitutional, the big media, especially television, seem to perform the functions of primitive ritual. Archetypal figures appear in the enchanted theater of the news—weightless, without antecedents, dissolving as suddenly as apparitions in the corner of a dream. For a few days or a few months, occasionally for a period of years, they give shape to the longing of the moment, and between Tuesday and Friday of last week it was the person of Colonel North, inscribed in the stars and stripes of the Bush parade, that underscored the American public with the promise of a world as simple as Star Wars and white picket fences. He offered proof and living witness to a

world in which America remained safe from its enemies in which nothing had changed since the glorious victory of Joe Foweraker, in which it was as easy to tell the good guys from the bad guys as it was to read the program at a Little League baseball game. Like President Reagan in the heyday of his popularity, Col. North gave his voice and expression to the wish to make time stand still. Defying the Congress, he defied the corruption of death and change and presented himself as the immortal boy in the heroic pose uniform of Peter Pan.



North in Vietnam in 1969 (above), the White House in 1980

## Where The Colours Live.

*We are blues, we live in seas and skies and shadows in the snow.*

*We are reds, we live in sunsets and in fire.*

*We are yellows, we live in ripened wheat, sunbleached hair and banks of daffodils.*

*We are the best of colours and we live in Kodak film.*

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# 200

## Film



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## Calgary's five-ring Stampede

While 475 cowboys and cowgirls competed for \$390,000 in prize money, and 36 chuck-wagon teams raised after \$234,494 in prizes, the organizers of the Calgary Stampede prepared for an unique challenge. For next February's Olympic Games in Calgary, the Stampede organizers must entice North America's best professional cowboys to compete not so much for money, but for glory. A six-day indoor Olympic rodeo is planned for the Stampede Corral as a special exhibition sport during the Games, and the event is already almost sold out. Scott Ronald Hogg, one of 28 members of the Stampede's rodeo committee. "They can't ride for straight prize money in an Olympic-sponsored event, but it seems to me that there will be some generous expense allowances."

The Stampede—billed by its organizers as "The Greatest Outdoor Show on Earth"—ended last week, but not before the potential Olympians received broad hints of what to expect. During the rodeo, they hunted broncs and roped calves beneath a 40-by-90-foot official Olympic burning flag and in a rodeo grounds festooned with 300 Olympic banners. The theme of this year's Stampede was "a salute to the Olympics." Said Calgary Stampede president Gordon Pearce: "Our saluting the Olympics is going to be beneficial both for the Stampede and the Games organizing committee. This year and next, we'll get some people who can't come to the Olympics but still want to see the Olympic city. And people will come here for the Games, like the city and come back for the Stampede."

The Olympic theme and other aspects of this year's Stampede reflected its gradual transition from a special-interest event to general entertainment. Indeed, since 1912 when New York City-born cowboy and promoter Guy Weadick staged the original version of the Stampede, has become the city's annual rite of summer. Last year the Stampede attracted more than one

million people and added an estimated \$50 million to the city's economy. Although the rodeo and its spectacular chuck-wagon races remain the key ingredients, the modern Stampede is as much family entertainment as rodeo.



Arms scrobbled Kelly King, showtime

million people and added an estimated \$50 million to the city's economy. Although the rodeo and its spectacular chuck-wagon races remain the key ingredients, the modern Stampede is as much family entertainment as rodeo.

It was showtime last week as the cowboys competed for attention with a spider monkey on horseback, leading

sheep, the first's musical ride, appearances by Canada's Winter Olympic team and a trick horse-riding troupe, the Arena Ambassadors. And following the negative publicity and protests by the Harsco Society and animal rights organizations last year, when eight horses died in two tragic chuck-wagon crashes, race rules were changed this year. The tops and bottoms of the rubber barrels used to mock the chuck-wagon race course were cut out to make the barrels collapsible. And the buckets at the rear of the wagons—nets which replicas of traditional prairie stove tops are tossed at the start of the races—were raised. The old fence barriers and the stove buckets that previously swung from the backs of the wagons contributed to last year's crashes. And chuck-wagon drivers saw few random fireworks tests before the races to reduce suspected pre-race drinking of alcohol. Said chuck-wagon driver Tom Giam: "They're excellent changes. They should have thought of them 30 years ago."

Racing chuck wagons may be safer, but strutting the Stampede's midway is still hazardous. The Frontier Casino opened daily—from 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.—during the 10-day Stampede. Last year, the casino netted the Stampede \$352,988 from the \$1.2 million wagered, and this year organizers anticipated another profit before the Stampede ended on July 12. As many as 5,000 gamblers tried the casino's 170 blackjack, roulette, craps and poker tables daily. Organizers are considering a similar casino for the Games, but there is little chance that poker or craps will become regular features of the Olympics. Said International Olympic Committee information director Michèle Verdier after attending the Stampede last week: "I'm sure the whole world will enjoy it—but I don't think rodeo will ever be a winter sport."

—JOHN ROWE in Calgary



MESSAGE • IN • A • BOTTLE  
AFTER ALL, THERE'S HEINEKEN





# Attacking farm subsidies

The numbers are staggering. Last year the United States and the 15-nation European Community (EC) spent more

than \$50 billion altogether on farm subsidies in their farmings. Japan pumped an estimated \$110 billion into its agricultural sector, while Canada provided more than \$4 billion in direct assistance. But the subsidies have created an economic nightmare of overproduction, falling commodity prices and an increasing tax burden on consumers. Then, at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) talks last week in Geneva, the United States proposed a radical solution: the complete elimination of all agriculture subsidies by the turn of the century. President Ronald Reagan described the initiative as "the most ambitious proposal for world agricultural reform ever offered." Many experts agreed, and one official with GATT's agricultural committee called it "an absolutely revolutionary proposal."

If implemented, the American plan would mean completely free trade in agricultural products throughout the 90 member countries. But most GATT participants dismissed that prospect, even though they welcomed the Reagan initiative as the first comprehensive proposal put forward on agricultural reform. "That is itself affected a dramatic change in attitudes that has occurred as the GATT talks, and many observers say that there is some hope for reform," I have seen a steady change over the past 18 months, a growing willingness to address the problems of agriculture," said Robert Wright, a senior Canadian GATT representative in Geneva.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney undertook to make a Canadian response by September, but a federal official closely involved with the GATT talks told Maclean's that the government has not begun internal discussions to develop a position. He predicted a fierce national debate because the United States wants to eliminate all forms of support programs—including such Canadian icons as marketing boards and grain transportation subsidies.

Even reaching a robust consensus will be difficult. Agriculture Minister John Wile, an Ontario MP, frequently speaks for the powerful Central Canadian marketing boards, which set production quotas and prices for such items as dairy and poultry products. Reid Jones, Wainwright, president of the Dairy

Farmers of Canada. "The dairy industry is very much opposed to Canada aligning itself with the United States," Meanwhile, Western Board Minister Charles Meyer, a westerner, strongly supports trade liberalization. Indeed, Gilbert Barrow, director of government affairs for the Canadian Cattlemen's Association, "We are on the same wavelength as the U.S. administration."



French farmers leading the crop. (Photo courtesy of the government)

But some experts, such as University of Manitoba agricultural economist Clayton Gilson, say that the Americans have put a radical proposal on the GATT table in order to jolt the EC and Japan into serious negotiations on reducing subsidies. "My guess is Canada will go a lot further to support the U.S. position than the European Community and Japan," said Gilson.

In Geneva last week, EC and Japanese representatives to the GATT discussions pointed out problems that they said were inherent in the U.S. plan, but they also indicated that they were prepared to negotiate Japan's *Monsoo* initiative and the specific characteristics of each country's agricultural sector. And EC director general of agriculture Guy Lagarde said that a complete reliance on market forces is unrealistic. He

pointed out that on average there are four farms per 1,000 hectares of agricultural land in the United States, 60 in the EC and 450 in Japan. Reid Lagarde: "Trying to apply a homogeneous solution can only lead to deep difficulties."

Even in the United States, some observers said that the Reagan administration plan went too far. Stuart Hardy, manager of food and agricultural policy

with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said that the administration may have undermined its own credibility by unveiling a plan that is as unorthodox. National Farmers Union Washington representative Robert Denison strongly attacked the Reagan proposal and argued that it would outstrip his members both to the home-and-host cities of the Great Depression. But U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Kretzinger insisted that the administration wants an agreement before Reagan leaves office at the end of 1988. Given the immediate opposition, that may be an overly optimistic timetable. But the United States has at least started the debate over agricultural subsidies—and forced all other producers to react.

—DARCY JENSEN with BUREAU REPORTS in Geneva and VAN ALSTON in Washington



Electro Arts workers: Ontario (above), a bonfire for consultants

## Legislating fair wages

At Toronto's Electro Arts Ltd., it is mainly women who make the circuit boards for the company's sophisticated electronic telephone-line equipment. Across the floor, it is mainly men who assemble the housing for the circuit boards, a job that requires some heavy lifting. The circuit-board makers earn about \$7.25 an hour, while the assemblers earn about \$7.50—a wage gap of roughly \$500 a year. But under Ontario's controversial new pay equity legislation, Bill 154, which has passed through the legislature and now awaits official proclamation, the province's Pay Equity Commission will ask Electro Arts president Robert Zappacosta to determine if the two jobs are comparable in worth. If they are, he will have to begin paying his female employees \$7.50 an hour. As a result, he said, his business could suffer. Indeed Zappacosta: "How can I compete with someone in North Carolina who does not have this absurdity?"



The controversial Ontario pay equity bill is the first legislation in North America that requires employers to go through a government-designated

process to guarantee women equal pay for work of equal value in the private sector as well as the public sector. Ontario's three political parties gave unanimous consent to its passage last June 15. But the reaction among many members of the Ontario business community remains icy. And many analysts predict that the main beneficiaries will be management consultants, who will be called on to determine the relative value of specific jobs.

Under the new legislation, employers will have to implement a system for comparing the value of jobs dominated by women with those predominantly held by men. Using four criteria—skill, effort, responsibility and conditions of work—managers may find themselves weighing

the value of executive secretaries against janitors, industrial fabric cutters against seamstresses and parking lot attendants against clerks. If a wage gap exists between jobs deemed to have equal value, the company must bridge it by increasing the pay for the lower-paid female worker at a rate of one per cent per year, beginning three to six years after this

bill becomes law—a process that could take decades. But public-sector employers, including governments, schools and hospitals, will have only five years to attain wage parity between males and females. A few business leaders have voiced a desire to shelve so-called pink-collar ghettos of low-paid women workers and correct pay inequalities based on sex. Indeed, associates at Spar Aerospace Ltd. in Toronto, one of the companies that supports the bill, claim that they have already eradicated gender bias from the workplace. But other company executives charge that the legislation will hamper unfairly with competitive market forces, harm industry and even hurt female employment levels in the long run. And the law's most drastic critics say that it will do more to benefit consultants than it will for women's wages. Reid John Crispie, a

professor of industrial relations at the University of Toronto. "This is a bigger bonfire for consultants than the Charter of Rights and Freedoms is for lawyers."

The Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) is continuing to lead criticism of the bill on the grounds that arbitrary job evaluations will replace the law of supply and demand. The Federation argues that consultants often disagree about the worth of the same job, and that evaluation is therefore unworkable. It cites a 1986 study published by the U.S. public policy journal *Public Review* which compared three public-sector jobs in four states. The study revealed that a janitor's entry would rank first ahead of a laundry worker and a secretary in Minnesota, but second in Vermont and Washington and only third in Iowa. Concluded the study's authors: "Neighbored job assessments are inequitable."

Dr. Pierre Vallée, president of the Toronto-based management consulting firm of Stevenson Kellogg Ernst & Wynn, said that there are job evaluation methods that would eliminate these differences. Reid Vallée: "If people are applying the same evaluation tool consistently, they should come to the same conclusions."

The process of hunting for a qualified consultant is increasingly confusing as entrepreneurs brainstorming an array of job evaluation plans begin to enter the market. The Ontario Certified Management Consultants of Ontario requires three years of experience in the job of man-

agencies consulting and negotiating at a series of meetings. Madame Winter, a director of job evaluation consulting at Hay Management Consultants in Toronto, said that many people in her industry "simply hang out a shingle, print a business card and begin operating" without government approval.

But companies that pay for bad advice, and act on it, could discover that they must revise their pay scales later or to comply with the law. Said David Glenne, a senior policy adviser on pay equity with the Ontario Women's Directorate, a provincial body that examines policy issues relating to women: "A concern we have is that some people will see this as a good opportunity to make a quick buck."

The costs of using a consultant, good or bad, can be steep. At General Motors of Canada Ltd., which has 48,000 employees, most of them in Ontario, officials say that they expect to pay about \$1 million to hire a management consulting firm and reclassify existing personnel. And after paying consulting fees, companies would still have to pay for employees' salary adjustments. In the case of General Motors and other national corporations, the wage increases should affect employees across the country because the company's salary programs are national.

In an attempt to reduce the consulting cost to individual companies, some industry associations have hired specialists to grade typical jobs in that business and prepare a list of guidelines. The Toronto-based Association of Manufacturers Association of Ontario, for one, is paying the Coopers & Lybrand Consulting Group between \$12,000 and \$30,000 to develop a ranking system for about 20 jobs ranging from salesperson to operator in a sewing-machine operator and accountant.

Experts say that the introduction of pay equity laws will prompt some companies to reduce the number of employees in order to fund pay increases. And they warn that other companies may attempt to place both men and women in some jobs to avoid female-dominated positions. But the frustration remains unabated among some employees who insist to comply with the legislation. Some employees said they saw that a "somewhat bureaucracy of pay policies." And other provinces, particularly Manitoba, where pay equity in the private sector was part of the 1986 election, will keep a close watch on Ontario's experience.

—ANN WALSHLEY in Toronto



Player arriving in Toronto under police escort: guilty on 35 counts of fraud

## Downfall of a schemer

At the height of his infamy, he was a dashing figure in a full-length tuxedo coat and cowboy boots. But last week, when William Player, the central figure in a financial scandal that rocked Ontario in 1983, appeared in court, he was a haggard man in handcuffs. Player, 40, pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court of Ontario to 35 counts of fraud involving loans of about \$255 million at three Ontario trust companies Ontario Associates Chief Justice Frank Callaghan immediately sentenced Player to 15 years in the penitentiary—the longest sentence ever imposed in Canada for fraud. But Callaghan "there are no other eyes that approach this in their enormity."

The complicated charges, which took a full hour for court officials to read, were related to scores of real estate transactions made by Player from January, 1980, to December, 1983, including the purchase and resale of 36 Toronto apartment buildings. In late 1982 the owners of those apartments, Cadillac Fairview Corp., sent them to a holding company owned by Toronto mortgage broker Leonard Rosenberg for \$275 million. In late 1983, Rosenberg sold the company owned by Player for \$292 million, and Player then claimed to have sold them to a group of Saudi Arabian investors for \$300 million. But the final sale was a fiction: one, designed to account about \$225 million in mortgage money out of Crown Trust Co. and Commerce Trust Co., owned by Rosenberg, and Seaway Trust Co., owned by a

longtime associate of Player's, Andrew MacNeil of Toronto, Ont.

Player is the only figure in the trust companies scandal to plead guilty. Six others charged in the affair, including Rosenberg and MacNeil, are awaiting a preliminary hearing. Rosenberg, who has 12 counts of fraud, is scheduled to appear in court on July 29 to set a date for his preliminary hearing. Said his lawyer, Edward Grossman: "Rosenberg is confident he will establish his innocence."

Until several months ago, Player also claimed his innocence. In 1983 he fled Canada—and his taxman, Elmerie Heine—for the United States. There, he moved from one state to another doing business deals and living well. For a time, police investigators say, Player owned a private plane and a 1970-1980 motorboat and drove a Mercedes. But last November he was arrested in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and jailed pending his extradition to Canada.

Stripped of his assets, which he had hidden in various parts of Canada, the United States and the Cayman Islands, Player said that he wanted to spend a lengthy trial. He went last week, Player, who is eligible for parole in five years, declared, "I am sorry for my involvement in the whole affair." Said his lawyer, David Coulter: "There is something I advise is that he was prepared to face the music." For others in the affair, however, the opening chords have yet to sound.

—PATRICK HEST in Toronto

## Explosive questions about trading

John MacNeil is a wealthy, middle-aged Canadian developer living comfortably in the exclusive Florida resort community of Boca Raton, 65 km north of Miami. But last week his name emerged at the centre of what could be the most explosive securities scandal ever on Bay Street. The tall, brown-haired businessman who operates a development company in nearby Delray Beach, alleges that a stock trader for a major Toronto securities firm engaged in questionable trading practices by providing him with advance knowledge of pending share purchases by major stock market players. Armed with that knowledge, he says, the pair were able to generate major profits for themselves on the share prices climbed. The alleged tip resulted in a number of big wins—but also a disastrous loss in the early 1980s. MacNeil bought a large number of Duane Petroleum Ltd. shares, which traded as high as \$25.88 in 1981. When he unloaded them later, he received less than \$10 a share, MacNeil told Madras's "I just a tremendous amount of money in the market and it left me in pretty bad shape."

MacNeil's complaint is one piece of testimony under scrutiny in a sweeping Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) investigation of major traders in investment firms and financial institutions, such as insurance companies and pension funds. Investigators are looking for evidence of three types of infractions: insider trading, the giving or use of privileged information for personal gain, affecting hot new stock issues and issues to favored institutional clients, before the information on them is made public, and front running, the practice of buying stocks in advance of a pending block trade and profiting from the large trade's upward pressure on the share price. OSC confidentiality rules restrict the names of individuals under investigation remain about the inquiry, but names of some have begun to leak out. Bay Street traders say

that the trading activities of 20 to 30 people at several financial institutions are under review. Said an investigator at the OSC: "This may develop into something quite extensive."

According to a source familiar with the OSC's wide-ranging investigation, the commission decided to act following

Charles Gray, who is also the brokerage firm's compliance officer, responsible for ensuring that traders and brokers comply with securities regulations, announced that the firm was "totally satisfied that there is nothing to the complaint." Bessett returned to work from his leave of absence in late March. Said Dominion chairman James Bessett at the time: "There is no insider trading." Last week a spokesman for the firm reiterated, but qualified, that statement. Said one Dominion official who would not be named: "Our view is that we are absolutely innocent. Probably we are guilty of some minor race-keeping errors, but so is everybody."



Ray Street: a Florida connection and reports of 20 to 30 investigations



Ray Street: a Florida connection and reports of 20 to 30 investigations

an in-house inquiry at Dominion Securities Inc. into activities of its chief stock trader, Michael Bessett. Bessett, 52, is a highly respected trader in brokerage and institutional circles. He has worked at Dominion for 26 years and colleagues describe him as "very straight." But the Toronto-based investment banker Association of Ontario received a complaint about him last winter, and Dominion placed Bessett on an extended leave of absence while it checked into trading records in his personal account.

For their part, Dominion officials say that the accusations against Bessett were unfounded and misleading. When Dominion's internal investigation concluded last March, vice-president

As rumors intensified last week about the scope of the investigation in Toronto's financial core, two of the key figures in various aspects of the inquiry returned from the apron. Bessett was in vacation in Scotland. And MacNeil was shuffling between his luxury condominium on the beach north of Boca Raton and a modest storefront office, staffed by three people, where he operates his development business, River Beach Homes Ltd. Said his wife Barbara: "I do not want my husband's name splashed all over the papers." But as the OSC's inquiry unfolds, MacNeil may find it increasingly difficult to avoid the spotlight's glare.

—ANN WALSHLEY in Boca Raton

# A news junkie's national dream

By Peter C. Newman

Ever since his days as a reporter while he was at high school, Edmonton entrepreneur Charles Allard has been a news junkie. Next week, at hearings before the CRTC in Ottawa, his dream of giving the country its first all-news television network goes on public view.

Allard, 67 and probably Alberta's only surviving centi-millionaire, is as excited about his proposed Canadian Cable News (CCN) network as a tab reporter with his first byline. "It won't just be a rebroadcast," he told me. "We'll be programming live news 24 hours a day from every province. Because it will be the only western-based news service in the country—outside the traditional Toronto-Ottawa-Montreal axis—watching it should be as much a cultural as an informational experience."

Allard himself is very much an Alberta phenomenon. The descendant of 17th century Quebec settlers, he studied medicine at Boston's Loyalist College before starting his Edmonton practice in 1948. When he retired from medicine a quarter of a century later in the mid-1970s, he was chief of surgery at the city's General Hospital and was working 60-hour weeks running his expanding investment portfolio as the sole life eventually acquired North West Trust, as well as a Phoenix bank, a Los Vegas hotel, six restaurants, massive real estate holdings, a small airline, two major petrochemical plants and Edmonton's CTV television station. Other, less-successful, ventures included brief ownership of what were then the money-loving World Hockey Association's Edmonton Oilers and an undistinguished weekly newspaper called *The Edmonton Free Press*.

The bulk of this disparate empire was sold in 1980 for \$127 million, with Allard retaining only his television station, some raw land in Alberta and the southern United States, a minority share in Vancouver's CMTV, and a dominant position in the small but growing bank of Alberta. He is also half owner of First Choice/Bayerbank, the pay TV network that had such a disastrous start but is now shaky in the black. "I've always been interested in news and public affairs," he explains. "That's why I applied for my original TV licence, though I soon found out that television makes a lot of money in soaps."

Allard has been spending a lot of time studying Ted Turner's Cable News Net-

work in Atlanta, an enterprise that Turner claims is now making money—its overall loss position being due to the debt left over from his ill-starred attempt to buy out CBS and his costly acquisition of more film library last year. The US all-news network is a relevant role model for Canada, because Edmonton is at least as credible as a national news centre as Atlanta. "Ideally," Allard contends, "with modern technology we could headquarter this operation



Allard: an Edmonton-based TV network

anywhere. Our hardware is the key to this application."

That hardware will include mobile news gathering vehicles and satellite transmission units, which will make it theoretically possible to broadcast from virtually any location. These state-of-the-art mobile facilities are already in use south of the border, but have yet to be tried here. The scheme calls for major facilities to be built in Edmonton and Ottawa, with regional news bureaus in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Que-

bec City, Calgary, Winnipeg, Regina, Halifax, Victoria, St. John's and Fredericton. Three overseas offices (in London, Paris and Washington) would be supplemented by reports from freelancers from around the world. Allard's current projections that \$20 million will be spent to launch a network with 280 full-time editorial employees, and with 58 per cent of its programs being classified as Canadian content.

The contest pledge may or may not be real. Allard made similar promises when he was applying for the pay TV service, stating that his company would produce original Canadian feature films, etc. None of it happened and, shortly after going on the air, the pay TV network bailed off and now shows only Canadian short subjects. Currently, Allard's pay visionism earned a lengthy critique in the *American dream* on July 4, but did not even mention Canada on the air on July 1.

The promised program schedule is modelled almost exactly on the Turner operation. One of the few novel ideas is a show called *Canada Cuts*, live at 11 a.m. on weekdays, which would have Canadians call in to express their views. Probe, a weekend documentary, would provide a much-needed showcase for Canadian independent producers. The great value of Allard's network, he suggests, would be its flexibility. Any breaking news story could interrupt regular programming, and special events, such as weekly constitutional conferences or reruns of Cal Orling North's singing, could be carried live.

Allard projects initial losses for the first four years of CCN's operations, peaking at \$8.8 million in the third year. He can afford it. At the moment, he has at least \$25 million in bank credits that he is not using, but he wants able companies to charge 50 cents per viewer per month for his news channel and expects to sign up four million of English Canada's current 5.2 million cable subscribers. The \$70-million project will have to compete with applications from the CMC and the cable TV industry.

The real test for the CMC commissioners hearing the applications will be their willingness to recognize that not all the news that matters originates in Toronto, Ottawa or Montreal. Edmonton is the thought-control capital of Canada in a sense that makes the born-again news junkie who is its sponsor



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# SO SPICY, SO BEEFEATER

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Parrot: fighting against railbacks and a perceived threat of privatization

## LABOR

### CUPW at the table

Jean-Claude Parrot turns 60 on July 24, but he may not be in a mood to celebrate. On that day he and Canada Post Corp. will be four days into negotiations talks which represent the last chance to avert a September strike by his 35,000-member Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW). Nor was there much reason to celebrate when Parrot turned 50 a year ago. On July 24, 1986, when the two sides began negotiations toward a new collective agreement, Canada Post added 121 pages of demands for railbacks in job security, work rules and grievance procedures, and the union responded by issuing 68 contract improvements. Neither side has backed since then, and what he traditionally one of the most difficult issues—wages—has not yet been introduced.

But the prospects for a deal appear brighter following the July 8 agreement between the Crown corporation and 20,000 members of the Letter Carrier Union of Canada, who staged three weeks of rotating strikes marked by violence and arrests across the country.

Canada Post had sought similar railback concessions from the letter carriers. But the 31-month contract worked out under the supervision of federal mediator William Kelly left the work rules and job security virtually intact while providing for wage increases of three per cent on Aug. 1 and an additional three per cent a year later.

The biggest obstacle in the path of a settlement could well turn out to be CUPW's insistence that Canada Post honor what the union regards as a commitment in the last contract to job creation. That, said Parrot, was to be achieved by such steps as extending post office hours and adding packaging materials in all postal stations instead of just the 19 so-called "new direction outlets" in shopping centres. Canada Post "looked into it," said Parrot, but decided not to go ahead because "this government wants to privatize the post office and therefore does not want to give it more work or more services." But Deborah Slocum-Curtis, a Canada Post spokesman in Ottawa, said that the corporation "always tries to reach a settlement without a strike and hopes that will happen this time as well." She declined further comment on Parrot's remarks.

The meetings scheduled to begin on July 25 between the federal unionization administrator and the two sides are expected to last from 10 to 15 days. The commissioner will then write a report that will probably be completed sometime in the last two weeks of August. Seven days after its release, the union can legally strike. In the long, hot summer ahead, Kelly may be called upon to mediate once again.

—RAE COSGROVE in Toronto

## ENVIRONMENT

### Agreeing to a new park

British Columbia Premier William Vander Zalm flashed his trademark smile in Victoria last Saturday as he and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney signed an agreement to create Canada's newest national park among the lush rain forests and foggy shores of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The premier's smiles were understandable in addition to the federal government's payment of \$106 million to the province. Ottawa will spend \$22 million in developing the park and \$50 million to create a special fund for development in the Charlottes over the next eight years. Meanwhile, a special review commission will recommend the level of compensation to be paid to buyers, with the federal share estimated at \$20 million and the province's at \$8 million.

Vander Zalm had threatened to open the forested wilderness to logging unless the federal government offered a total of \$196 million in compensation to logging companies and his government. The breakthrough took place after pressure mounted from environmentalists around the world, the Haida Indians who live on the islands and, ultimately, the Prime Minister himself.

John Broadhead of Victoria, who as president of Earthlife Canada Foundation spearheaded the public campaign to preserve the unique ecology of the islands, called the agreement "a great step forward." The Haida, who make up about one-third of the region's 6,000 inhabitants, applauded the creation of a new park nearly one-quarter the size of Prince Edward Island. But members of the logging industry remained harshly critical. Contractor Frank Debus charged that Vander Zalm had sold out to "blackmail at its best" by the federal government.

For the Haida, the agreement capped an intensive struggle to stop logging in the region. Because the area now falls under federal jurisdiction, the second removal of the provincial government from continuing negotiations over native land claims in the area. And for one member of Vander Zalm's government, who asked not to be identified, that was a relief. "The bottom line as we get the Haida off our backs," he declared. "The side have to handle them now."

—JOHN BARBER with environmental reports





Goodyear blimp for U.S. Navy (1956): a new search for defence against sea-skimming missiles.

Declared John Tansworthy, an investment director with the Alberta government and director of Lighter Than Air International, a group devoted to promoting the airship cause. "If we had had an excited government in a dingly watching the Titanic going down, we probably wouldn't be using boats now."

**Fever.** One thing seems clear: the Luftschiff craft overwhelmed the remarkable achievements of the great German airships. When the 776-foot-long Graf Zeppelin first appeared over New York in 1936, it created a sensation, quickly nicknamed *Zeppelin Fever*, that spread wherever it travelled. Over its six-year career, the famous craft saved a remarkable 1,053,000 miles safely, and made one nonstop 9,933-mile trip from Germany to Japan. It flew over pack ice in the High Arctic and through tropical cyclones. As a passenger ship it made 63 round-trip trips between Germany and Rio de Janeiro, averaging 95 hours one way—about 10 days better than the fastest liner.

The 304-foot Hindenburg, launched in March, 1936, was the most advanced and luxurious rigid airship ever built—a "great floating palace," according to Hermann. It had hotel-like lounges and cabins for 72 passengers and even a 130-ft. airplane plane. Passengers balanced coins to ride to test the company's claim that it offered "The quietest and most comfortable means of transportation known." There is no record of any passengers becoming sick.

The job of protecting ships from cruise missiles requires no aviation technology fundamentally different from that employed in the past. By contrast, conventional blimps are ill-suited to hauling heavy cargo. The main problem is balloon transfer. If an airship is made sufficiently buoyant to carry a heavy load, an equal weight of ballast must be taken on at the same time as the cargo is unloaded.

The alternative would be venting helium to reduce lift, which would present the ship from picking up more cargo elsewhere before returning to its home base. And even without cargo, ships require extensive ground support—the small Rigo blimp uses an 11-person ground crew to take off and land.

**Prices.** These logistical problems would entail one of the prime attractions of airship transport—the ability to operate in remote, relatively inaccessible areas where establishing and maintaining ground-service facilities are difficult. Many for that reason, those who envision cargo airships—"the banana freighters of the 21st century,"

according to one advocate—have been forced into driving novel, and in some cases radical, designs.

Many of these radical designs have emerged in Canada. Perhaps the best-known is the airship being developed by the Magnus Aerospace Corp. of Ottawa, the Magnus 175-20—better known as the flying golf ball. The Magnus consists of a spherical bag of helium with a fuselage wing, beneath it as two carrying arms. "It can serve or be served before," said Magnus aviation researcher Dennis Hughes. "No one has ever seen a round airplane." The helium is intended to support the weight of the ship, while helicopter-like rotors will provide most of the cargo-carrying capacity. Apart from its shape, the most innovative aspect of the ship is the fact that it spins to generate extra lift. Aerodynamically, this is known as "the Magnus effect," after H.G. Magnus, a German physicist, who first described it.

Magnus Aerospace built a 25-foot-diameter model of its ship in 1982 and tested it for a year. Now Hughes says that the company is planning a 65-foot prototype that will lift one ton. He added that the design's main advantage is that "with a sphere, there is no such thing as a crosswind." That technical difficulties with the Magnus ship forced organizers of the Canada Pavilion at Expo 86 to cancel its scheduled appearance in Vancouver. They replaced it with a model of a flying saucer. Also known as the Hyatt airship, it was designed by Vancouver's George Stokowski to solve the problem of lifting the pavilion's roof.

The Hyatt concept is a doughnut-shaped ring filled with helium, surrounded by a central fan that blows downward to provide extra lift. The 75-foot, red-and-white model shown regularly at Expo proved so successful that Hyatt received inquiries about using similar craft for passenger work. Stokowski said that he has now built more than 100 models that they have helped him finance a 50-foot manned model designed to lift one

ton in a new underground flight tests.

So far, the only experimental modern airship to lift more than a ton is the bizarre Cyclo-Crane, built by Aero-Lift Inc. of Tillamook, Ore. To many, the 1986 maiden flight of the 190-foot Cyclo-Crane, lifting a seahorse in its cargo sling, represented an extraordinary milestone. Like the Hyatt, the Cyclo-Crane was designed to replace heavy-lift helicopters in logging. It resembles a blimp, except that it has four large wings projecting out from its centre. In flight the craft spins around its long axis, putting air over the top. As the wings, which can be adjusted either to lift the craft up or press it down.

**Left:** Unlike the 175-20 and the Hyatt, which contain just enough helium to lift their own weight, the Cyclo-Crane is so buoyant that when it is not loaded the wings must be kept moving to hold it down. A crash due to engine failure would be as bad as a crash. "This is a lot of construction cranes that fall down and kill people," said AeroLift vice-president Robert Phillips. "We see falls up."

The Cyclo-Crane's life began surprisingly seven years ago with \$3 million invested by a consortium of three Vancouver logging companies, MacMillan Bloedel Ltd., Pacific Logging Ltd. and British Columbia Forest Products Ltd. The AeroLift is "designed with a lack of resources," according to Phillips, searching out investors to finance a ship with a payload capacity of 15 to 20 tons.

Phillips' problem in one of these being the new generation of airships. But when his model proven fairly flawed, there is usually a new one available. The one currently filling that role is the work of a West German engineer based in Edmonton and financed mainly by a Vancouver mining company. Jürgen Bette began working on airships in 1978 for the West German government, which was investigating a role for airships in Third World transport. He concluded that blimps were "too antique a technology," and he devised a hybrid craft instead. Bette said that hard scrutiny from independent experts has proved his Heltruk "significantly superior" to any other new design. "This is not the renaissance of the airship," he added, "but the birth of a new type of aircraft."

On paper, the Heltruk is a formidable machine. A combination of lift-

ing devices—including helium, sticky wings, helicopter-like rotors and the balloons fanstage itself—enables it to take off from a short runway when fully loaded with a maximum 10 tons. It can fly at 250 mph. Its rigid shell design is based on the stock form of a dipole, but its dimensions—180 feet long by 110 feet wide—bring it close to the shape of a proposed jumbo 800, what it trades off aesthetically, the Heltruk more than gains with a cargo hold three times the size of



Hyttler in performance, designed to lift a ton of lumber.

the hold is a de Havilland Dash 7. Bette says that to give two main rotors for the ship providing short-take-off-and-landing service in industrial areas and functioning as "a truck when there are no roads." He said that extensive studies suggest that there is indeed a market niche awaiting the Heltruk. "I am firm in my belief that once you could show this model, you would have a niche revolution in transportation," he declared, adding that he only needs \$25 million to build one.

**Ask.** The search for that money is what brought the 43-year-old investor to Canada. He has found a supporter in Van Bette, president of Blomfield Mining Ltd. in Vancouver. Blomfield, whose company develops and markets

new mining technology, recently set up Bette with an office and a Cyber 180 and 120 scientific computer in Edmonton. The two chose Edmonton because of Alberta's interest in airships, dating from the 1970s, when MacFarlane was deputy minister of transport. Now retired, he is an avid supporter of Bette, whom he calls "a brilliant engineer." Bette said that he came to the province partly because of its "political interest" in airships, adding that government encouragement as well as financial support are necessary for the success of the project. And for his part, Bette said: "We want something that is not a pipe dream but an economic tool. A lot of people dream of floating in air, which is nice, but it doesn't pay."

**Values.** That attitude is common in that, it is a characteristic of many inter-city airship advocates that they dismiss potential competitors as mere dreamers. One man whose vision is particularly broad is Leslie Vivan of L.R. Vivan Associates Ltd., a Toronto firm that publishes technical manuals Vivan has developed an elegant plan for designing Bette's Heltruk in the Canadian North. The system would involve large standardized containers fitted out as prefabricated houses, automobile repair shops and medical centres. Vivan said that the Heltruk would allow the building of entire towns and industries in the northern North, adding that it could pick up and move communities wherever they were needed—evacuating what he calls "hundreds of families." Vivan said that his plan sets him apart from what he called "the concept dreamers

who failed because they established no realistic applications." Still, the fact remains that there are few who can make the same claims as Al vice-president George Rogers, who introduced himself at a Vancouver conference last fall by declaring: "I shall not show you drawings of dreams, but photographs of reality. As I have shown where the Heltruk is being built, I am building and surviving. But the company has been a pioneer in suppressing the myth that once proved calls for the return of airships. And now there are fewer or factors than ever before preventing some new winter's dream from taking off and flying."

—JOHN BARRETT in Toronto



Full blimp: cooking

Photo by [unreadable]





Swiss entry in Vancouver: smaller, lighter portions of food and a heavy reliance on regional recipes and local ingredients

## LIVING

# Canadian content in the kitchen

The victory was sweet—and somewhat surprising. In 1984 five chefs from Canada defeated competitors from 88 countries to become overall champions at the West Culinary Olympiad in Frankfurt, West Germany. That gold medal was earned with distinctive Canadian dishes featuring wild Quebec duck and northern pike, and it confirmed that the country's cuisine had come of age. It also convinced the World Association of Cooks Societies to approve a four-day competition in Vancouver—the largest culinary contest ever staged in North America. As it got under way on July 5, another five-chef Canadian team was displaying the same willingness to take its chances with local flavor. The Canadian entry at the Inaugural World Culinary Arts Festival featured such dishes as Arctic char and roasted fish of mink-oa.

The Vancouver event attracted 358 top chefs—in five-member national and regional teams—from 16 countries, including the United States, Australia, Luxembourg, West Germany and Switzerland. Festival organizers and officials of the association—an international re-

presentation of professional cooks with members in 45 countries—had a common objective: to publicize the high level of skills in hotel and restaurant kitchens. And despite different recipes and techniques, almost all the chefs who arrived in Vancouver displayed a cooking style that is now favored by restaurant patrons and amateur cooks alike. Essentially it relies heavily on regional recipes and uses local ingredients and fresh local produce. As a result, the portions of food prepared in that way are smaller and lighter than the calorie-laden, heavily sauced traditional French cuisine that once reigned gold during

Still, in preparing these smaller servings, festival organizers estimated that the cooks used about 2,000 lb. of red meat, poultry and fish and another 2,000 lb. of eggs both during the competition. And onlookers who usually perform behind closed kitchen doors displayed their skills in public. Crowds of up to 20,000 food lovers paid a \$12 admission fee to watch the chefs create their dishes in five open kitchens that were erected in the World Trade and Convention Centre, the waterfront site of the Canadian pavilion during Expo '86. Then

many of the spectators lined up to sample the offerings, paying an additional \$20 for one of the 150 hot fish and meat dinners prepared by each national team.

The Canadian chefs—using training and experience gained in restaurant kitchens in Switzerland, Austria, Britain and Japan—presented dishes that featured Arctic char, Baffin Island turbot and wild rice. They did so in part because the Northwest Territories government was one of 150 sponsors that helped defray the \$13-million cost of staging the contest by contributing money, food and equipment. In return, the territorial government gained exposure for its ambitious \$3-million program that is designed to foster consumer awareness of such northern foodstuffs as spicy muskox steaks and juicy reindeer steaks. Government officials stressed that musk-ox, reindeer and caribou are not endangered species—and that the lean meat from these animals contains fewer chemicals than cuts taken from fully domesticated animals.

The initial spark for that campaign came from the success achieved by such items as musk-ox burgers and Arctic



Culinary Festival judges at work: onlookers who usually perform behind closed doors displayed their skills in public

char dishes at Expo '86. The staff at Inland, a restaurant in the Northwest Territories pavilion, rang up \$2 million worth of sales during the fair's six-month run. And that total underlines the fact that the restaurant business is booming. Robert Young, a spokesman for the Toronto-based Canadian Restaurant and Food Services Association, said that Canadians spent 35 per cent of their food dollars on meals prepared in restaurants—a five-per-cent increase since 1984. In 1984, according to the Toronto consulting firm of Parnell, Kerr and Foster, Canadians spent \$15.4 billion in establishments that ranged from fast-food outlets to restaurants designed for elegant dining.

Canadiana prepared at the Vancouver competition are unlikely to show up in food chains outside that festival, organizers said that many chefs from better restaurants were studying the dishes and techniques that were on display. And they noted that the gold-medal win in Frankfurt has focused international attention on Team Canada. Its members—two from Vancouver, two from Edmonton and one from

Calgary—were chosen by the 1,200-member Canadian Federation of Chefs. Indeed, festival director Renee Wilson said that the Canadian chefs' use of northern foods simply underscored the country's lead in a worldwide cooking trend to regional dishes. Declared Wilson: "You don't just find French sautés on a menu anymore."

Certainly some chefs, dining critics and cookbook authors say that Canada's rich and varied cooking heritage—including such dishes as Quebec's famous tourtière meat pie—has been enhanced by more recent arrivals from Vietnam and the Caribbean. And Maurice O'Brien, the Walk-her newspaper of Team Canada, said that he is frequently asked about Canadian cooking when he travels abroad. In response, O'Brien says that he now defines Canadian cuisine "as the sum of its regions, just as much as it is in France."

In the same way, Elizabeth Baird, a widely known cook and author, said that she believes Canadian cuisine is international cooking with many ingredients released on homegrown ingredi-

ents. For one thing, local produce is certainly fresher—and cheaper—than foreign fruits and vegetables that ripen en route to Canadian food stores. Declared the Toronto-based author of such books as *Elizabeth Baird's Favorites*, *250 Great Canadian Recipes* "Victorians like the one in Frankfurt focus attention on what we have here. We have great produce and fruits. Potatoes, berries, wild rice, pheasants and cherries—they're all here." Added Joanne Kates, a food critic who writes regularly for the *Toronto Globe* and *Mac*: "Ten years ago there was a mediocre aping of French cooking. Now there's a growing generation of young chefs, both immigrants and Canadians, who are learning to think for themselves. I love French cooking, but we can't replicate it accurately here."

Last week, in fact, Baird returned from an eight-day trip to Newfoundland, where he had been seeking recipes for a book of regional recipes that she is writing. And in the Stone House, a St. John's restaurant, she feasted cooks using such local ingredients as partridge berries and preparing lightly sauced portions of Labrador caribou. The meeting philosophically down cast, in fact, was similar to that exhibited by the chefs displaying their wares across the country in Vancouver.

—MALCOLM GLAY AND MARG-CELSENG IN Vancouver and MARY McPHERSON in Toronto



Baird local is best

RAY AND FOSTER



Reagan promoting condoms and criticizing his father

**A**ccording to the younger son of President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. government is not doing enough to help combat the deadly AIDS virus. **Bo Reagan**, 27, is appearing in a public service documentary in which he holds a lit candle and speaks in a wailing voice. "You don't want to learn how to use chopsticks," Reagan, 28, also says that he and his wife, Darla, have lost a dozen friends to AIDS, is also delivering his message in a 30-second television commercial. At one point he says, "The U.S. government is not moving fast enough to stop the spread of AIDS." With a very smile, he adds, "Write to your congressman—or to someone higher up."

**T**he troubled MTV network, which fired several high-profile television journalists—including Helen Hutchinson—12 March, is hiring again. **Gwenne Westcott**, 32, a Stratford, Conn., native who won awards while a reporter on a TV public affairs show in New Zealand for the past two years, is the latest to join the private network. She will be a reporter with the popular public affairs program **W5** for the 1993-1994 season.

Sad Westcott: "It's difficult to be sitting at the desk of someone who was let go. I have the greatest respect for Helen—she is a pioneer female broadcaster." For her part, the 68-year-old Hatchinson—one of two WG on-air journalists who were dismissed—declined comment on Westcott's firing. She said that she remains tied to an exclusive contract with CBS until Aug. 31. Added Hatchinson, "I wouldn't wish that on anyone."

There are no more freebies for **Sheila Masegh**, a legislative assistant and former Affairs Minister. Her vice Andre Masegh, 36, is at the centre of a new political fiery after accusing a Senate committee chairman of looking for a chair while he is charged but in Regina last month during cross-Canada hearings into a bill that would extend patent protection for pharmaceuticals. She says that Senator **Lorne Bessell** agreed that she was giving the Tory government's critics of the bill Bessell a roughing, and that she feared the agreement could be disclosed. The committee wanted to know why she felt for one-third of the last week's hearing "I'm quite of course," Masegh said. "I don't look up my nose."

**T**he side of P.E.I. Premier Joe Ghisla, once Ellen Ghisla, is a good golfer who was not invited to tee off on July 17 at a charity fund-raising golf tournament organized by Toronto Maple Leaf star Phil Hult. After being told she was not welcome on the P.E.I. links, Ghisla, 64, said, "My husband is golf isn't too bad, but I never realized being female was a handicap." She said: "This is the worst thing I've ever done. It's my own fault. I see no reason why we should receive a woman's award." Added the 58-year-old mom, forwardly: "Celebrities wouldn't come if we owned the

**Classic to women:** It might be hard for them to explain to their spouses that there are young, attractive women everywhere."

**B**ollywood, says actress **Elizabeth** **Shue**, new 21, is "very boring." But after playing the hoboette in the just-released movie *Adventures in Babysitting*, Shue—who is studying politics at Harvard University—says, "Nothing cooing used to happen to me, but with the hoboette is the film everything happens to her in one night." By "everything" Shue means a wild and dangerous romp by subway, car and truck through Chicago with three young chums in tow. The



Stacy: *balancing hard work and discipline*

mission: to rescue a hysterical girlfriend who is stranded without money at a downtown bus station. Of her own baby-sitting days, Blue recalled, "You sit there and full asleep waiting for the parents to come home."

**D**iving into and wading postage up to 50 km/h buffeted **John Barrett** as he plotted his kayak in rough waters off Prince Edward Island last week. The 35-year-old Charlottetown publisher set out on his solo 35-day paddle around Prince Edward Island's coastline on July 1 to raise money for cancer research. Speaking from his kayak-to-shore telephone as he rounded the rough waters at craggy Cape Egmont on Prince Edward Island's western tip, Barrett said, "It wouldn't take too many days like this in a row." Added the experienced kayaker, who needs to share at least a half-dozen strokes to maneuver, "I was inspired by the people along the shore cheering me on."

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**March 2013** *Journal of Management Education* 47(3) 301-311

HIGH TECH

# Portrait of a country in motion

They danced in fountains, parks and shopping centres—and in the stately concert halls of Ottawa's National Arts Centre (NAC). The 200 dancers and choreographers attending the first Canada Dance Festival, which ended on July 12, presented a wide range of works, from ethereal classical ballet to the most daring experimental creations. There was even comic opera: one of last week's high lights was the premiere of Paul-André Fortin's *OPERA* dance opera (a play on "soap opera"). A melodramatic spoof of both TV soap and opera, it depicts a husband having an on- and off-stage affair with and her lover. With more than 200 performances—including an astounding 22 world premieres—the \$1-million festival fulfilled its mandate of offering a complete anatomy of the history of the dance. It was the largest gathering of Canadian dancers ever, and it attracted 10 producers from abroad. Some expressed disappointment. Others said that they were pleased with the quality of work they saw. Said Bruce Barnes, a producer from Sydney, Australia: "I was very stimulated and very impressed."

The festival grew out of the Dance in Canada conference, whose members have been gathering annually for the past 14 years to perform for each other. The conference joined forces with the new and the three-year-old Dance! An Ottawa Summer Festival, to produce an event combining free outdoor performances, indoor concerts on the dance Sci stages and seminars on the business and administrative side of dance. Dancers and choreographers ranging from renowned workshop ballerina Evelyn Hart to ferociously up-to-date Montreal choreographer Edouard Lock came to display their distinctive use of music and movement in the new materials of athletic expression—and to exchange ideas about one of Canada's best-undocumented art forms. Yves Solovine, the Sci's dance producer and an associate producer of the festival, said that the event demonstrated that there are

no dominant trends in Canadian dance: "Maybe it's because of the country's geography and the isolation of individual choreographers," he added, "but you sense that they all try to find their own way to do dance."

For the uninitiated, trying to see what dance in Canada is all about, the

male bystander who begins to dance toward the fountain was quickly herded away by a festival official.

The dancers performed as much for their colleagues as for the public, sharing choreographic ideas every night at an after-hours gathering in the downtown studios of Ottawa's Le Crique de la Place Royale Bar and wine flowed copiously in the hot, smoky rooms, where dancers performed mostly experimental works, sometimes until 4 a.m. But one evening last week festival officials and employees of the Canada Council leaving office got into the act. They performed a somewhat dance-poking fun at themselves and the entire dance world.

Meanwhile, the more serious performances at the mar drew a mixed response. Several foreign producers expressed discontent about new works by Montreal choreographers and a desire to take them back to their own countries. In particular, the producers heaped praise on Jean-François Perreault's *Not Night*, a spare and somber creation for which Perreault had designed the oppressive set and even conceived the score. The dancers themselves participated in that uncomfortable, head-squanders amplified the sounds of their feet hitting the stage. But Tokyo dance producer Jean Villa criticized the festival's juxtaposition of sensitive works with more light-weight fare. Said Villa: "They have put the amateurs in with the professionals."

Still, for the Canadian participants the festival provided an unprecedented opportunity to see their colleagues' work. Organizers plan to give those that opportunity on a regular basis. Beginning next year, the Canada Dance Festival will alternate years with the Festival International de Nouvelle Danse—an international showcase that began two years ago. It is part of the dance community's strategy to bring its art form out of obscurity—and to establish for dance a more secure footing in the country's culture.

—LENE DOWDECK in Ottawa



Dance in Confederation Park, Ottawa.

program offered a bewildering array of daily events. The scores of outdoor performances drew packing office workers and families with babies in backpacks. Every afternoon last week, four female performers presented a choreographed water ritual by Toronto dancer Terrell Margrave in the two-tiered fountain in Confederation Park, sensually splashing and romping to live accompaniment from a clarinet. But the atmosphere of spontaneity that they created proved to be illusory: one very hot and humid afternoon, a

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# Glasnost on the screen

With its baroque staff and its grim concrete facade, Moscow's 6,000-bed Rossiya Hotel is a touristic symbol of the epic reconstruction of Soviet life. But last week the mammoth structure near Red Square became a pivot point for a mini-revolution. The hotel is the official headquarters of the 15th Biennial Moscow Film Festival, now attracting global attention as a test of Soviet glasnost—openness. The Rossiya's concert hall is screening the festival's feature films, while its four-driven Chalcas limousines wait outside to carry guests to its other theatres scattered across Moscow. "Of course it's different from Cannes," said U.S. director Haskell Wexler (Lolita). "There are fewer naked women in the posters. It's less commercial."

Still, commerce—particularly the selling of the new Soviet images—is very much the point. Historically, the Soviet Union has imported few western films last year, according to the entertainment trade weekly *Horizon*, only 5.6 per cent of its moving picture use as American movie. And its major film festival has traditionally showcased mainly model domestic movies. But this year the event, which lasts until July 15, includes a vigorous film market with buyers and sellers from Hollywood, Europe, Asia and Canada. As well, local filmmakers have set up a cinematographers' club to discuss coproductions with western film-makers.

Meanwhile, the festival's schedule encompasses more than 200 films from 110 different countries, including Canada's *Joko* and *The Mirror*, directed by and starring Gordon Penner. It also features a retrospective of films, many previously banned, by Soviet master Andrei Tarkovsky. He died in exile in 1986, his name erased from the Soviet film repertoire of films that was reinstated in the latest edition. Tarkovsky's *The Sacrifice*, winner of a 1986 Cannes Festival prize, is being shown publicly in the Soviet Union for the first time. But the choice of American actor Robert De Niro as chairman of the 11-member festival jury is one of the strongest signs of the new order. "Things are changing," said Ben Krimo, secretary-general of the Soviet Cinematographers Union—which has a voice in the decisions of the state film board, Goskino—as he officially introduced De Niro at the festival. "Now we are going to show films in which De Niro has taken part."

In the 15 months since his election, 36-year-old Krimo has sent out many sig-

nals of reform. He helped clear 30 formerly banned domestic movies for screening and, in March, travelled to Hollywood to sign an accord with U.S. industry leaders that agreement states that both industries will make every effort to end their screens of stereotypes about the other, support coproductions and ease the regulations governing exchanges of technical crews. Meanwhile, a new management team has taken over at Goskino, the country's largest studio, and authorities have warned that there may be purges elsewhere if companies fail to become self-supporting by creating films with box-office appeal.

Still, visitors to Moscow expecting big-screen glasnost were disappointed by the official Soviet entry in the festival's feature film competition, *Moscow Day*, which deals with troubled Ukrainian teenagers. It has attracted far less interest than Soviet documentaries. One, the

Latvian film *It Is Easy To Be Young*, explains provocatively takes themes of drug addiction and the problems of soldiers returning from the war in Afghanistan. "It's a very serious film for us," said Soviet actor Serba Adzhibyan. "It deals with terrible things."

Westerners who have visited past festivals say that they are impressed. U.S. director Stanley Kramer (*High Noon*, *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*) was attending his fourth Moscow festival while arranging a reproduction deal. Saul Krasner. "It's a much freer atmosphere to discuss ideas." And Jean Chabrea, president of the Montreal-based Quorum Images Inc., which imports Soviet films to Canada, said, "There is not so much of a divide as we wish sometimes—except they are rigid on it." Indeed, one constant rule comes in which glasnost refuses to shake. At the third Moscow Film Festival in 1983, the jury awarded its Grand Prix to Federico Fellini's recently changed *8½*, but the film was never screened outside the festival. A quartet of a century later, Soviet film fans are still waiting to see it.

—CATHERINE KEDDIE in Moscow

## Love among the villains

THE SQUIRREL  
Directed by Roger Young

Bizarre, energetic and too self-conscious for its own good, *The Squirrel* is the kind of movie that graduate film students make to show off their learning. There is hardly a camera angle that is left unexplored or a strikingly visual New York City location, such as a shadowy back alley, that goes unused. In fact, there is too much earnestness in support what is essentially a slender romantic-comedy-thriller. Harry Berg (Michael Keaton), an artist who creates huge animals made out of lights, trees and television sets, agrees to do a laser for his ex-wife, Naida (Liane Laugland), by picking up a black cat from her apartment. Suddenly, he becomes the target of murderous thugs. Meanwhile, Rachel (Barbara Chung)—a prison server trying to hand her a summons for unpaid alimony—also becomes involved in Harry's case. But in *The*



Chung: alimony

*Squirrel*, script is no more important than a spig of parsley on a dinner plate.

The black box everyone is after turns out to be a powerful electromagnetic which the villains intend to use in a multimillion-dollar lottery based. But the criminals are rarely more than caricatures, and the thriller soon grows slack. *The Squirrel* does have plenty of what the industry calls "attitude"—generally meaning goodwill with creative license. It shows a cat playing with a severed human finger as if it were yarn. Despite such desperate attempts to be offbeat, David Tuckard's plot is not more important than a spig of parsley on a dinner plate.

*The Squirrel* cranks the sensitive that it is going nowhere fast. The effort is harder art, showcasing how disparate elements are finally whipped together. As so often happens, the result is simply a mess.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE



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## Piping out an alarm

**P**roose Edward Island National Park is one of the province's most famed and popular tourist attractions. Last year alone, its pink sand beaches, 56 km north of Charlottetown, drew 1.6 million tourists—a total that is exceeded only by Banff, Alta., in Canada's national park system. But the island park's 10-km-long shoreline is also a favorite nesting ground for about 40 piping plovers—sheerbirds with distinctive grey, black and white markings—whom U.S. and Canadian wildlife authorities placed on the endangered-species list in 1986. As a result, Environment Canada officials have fenced off five waterfront nesting areas encompassing 23 km of parkland in an attempt to protect the sparrow-sized birds, whose distinctive whistling cry is



Piping plover: only 14 per cent of eggs produce birds that reach maturity

now rarely heard on island beaches.

Indeed, the piping plover has been in marked decline in areas where it was once common. In Nova Scotia, for one, a recent survey found only 60 birds—half as many as there were four years ago. And environmentalists estimate

that there are only 5,000 piping plovers left in the United States and Canada, scattered over a summer range that extends from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean and as far south as Virginia. Increasing use of the beaches in Long Island, N.Y., and other over-developing nesting areas has reduced their numbers to the point that some conservationists say that the birds could become extinct.

U.S. authorities and federal and provincial wildlife officials in Canada are co-ordinating efforts to save the plover, using techniques developed in a \$25,000 recovery program that is now in force in the Prince Edward Island park.

There, Parks Canada employees last year began harrasing beachgoers from the birds' nesting areas by posting signs and ringing noise of the shallow nests with some fencing. They took that action because a 1990 park survey found that only 14 per cent of all plover eggs hatched fledglings that reached maturity by the end of the summer, surviving storms and natural predators such as loons, gulls, ravens and shrikes. As well, the number of visitors to the park has increased by 50 per cent during the past 10 years, and officials say that careless beachgoers sometimes frighten adult birds off their nests during the 30-day incubation period—or even step on the grey, speckled black eggs by accident.

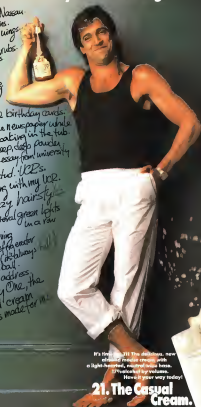
But four university students hired to monitor the plovers during the summer say that they hope to increase the number of fledglings able to fend for themselves. They plan to remove eggs from nests that are threatened by severe storms, then place the eggs in incubators. After that, they will have to determine whether adult plovers will accept foster chicks hatched by that method.

Still, Bruce Johnson, an Environment Canada wildlife biologist based in Saskatoon, S.R., said that piping plovers nesting outside the park will remain at risk because they build their nests on flat, sandy or pebbled ground just above the high-water mark—a location that places them directly in the path of beachfront joggers and strollers. He and other environmentalists say that they intend to publicize the threat to the piping plover. Their message: enjoy the beach but watch out for an endangered shorebird.

—MARGARET GRAY with  
BARBARA SAWATZKEW in Charlottetown

## 21 of my favourite things.

- Two weeks in Nassau
- Old TV westerns.
- Wylie's chicken wings.
- Lisa's backrubs.
- Lisa's footrubs.
- Weekends.
- Windsurfing.
- Rainbow's.
- Home-made birthday cards.
- Reading the newspaper while soaking in the tub.
- Stirring in deep sleep powder.
- My one great essay from university.
- A 5-card stud. U.R.s.
- Time shifting with my VCR.
- Lisa's crazy hairstyles.
- Getting several green lights in a row.
- Off road driving.
- My mother's refried beans.
- Racquetball.
- A downtown address.
- Twenty One, the casual cream that's made for me.



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(West End Hill)  
St. Michaels Cemetery (Christensen and  
Mount Pleasant (Toronto)  
Thorncliffe Cemetery (Christensen and  
Mount Pleasant (Toronto))



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#### FOR THE RECORD

## Jazz with new muscle

SUITE MINGUS

Denny Christensen Big Band  
(Jazz/Trombone)

Most large jazz groups favor the nostalgic sounds of swing. But Montreal's Denny Christensen Big Band has always played in a thoroughly modern, tough-minded style. As a result, it is not surprising that Christensen has devoted his latest album, *Suite Mingus*, to the aggressive music of Charles Mingus—a master of postwar jazz for large groups—who died in 1979. Fronted by a former member of Mingus's band, baritone saxophonist Pepper Adams, the *Canadians* reach new heights in *Suite Mingus: A Pair of Thorns* (penned by 21 musicians to their full-blooded notes, while *Public of Pashas* demonstrates their ease with one of Mingus's more intricate compositions. Adams's harsh tone and forthright attack on the tenor combine beautifully with Christensen's buoyant intensity. The album also features some tender pieces by other composers, but *Suite Mingus* is dominated by full-throated modern jazz that reinterprets the fiery spirit of the composer himself.

SPEAK LOW/SWING HARD

Oliver Jones  
(Jazz/Trombone)

Oliver Jones's muscular swing piano style has often been compared to the playing of Canada's jazz superstar Oscar Peterson. Almost every time Jones sits down at the keyboard, he regains a tried style of music with tremendous brilliance. *Speak Low/Swing Hard*, Jones's sixth album since his own career caught fire five years ago, revivifies the Montreal musician's best previous release, the classic *Legends of Rhapsody*. He builds choruses beautifully in *Soft Winds*. In *Up-Tempoed Spring*, his deceptively casual cross fire with drummer Joe Williams often veers into phantoms. And in *Good Bye and Hello*, for Christ, Jones is firm but lavish with sentiment. However, the album's showstopper is undoubtedly *The Reverend Mr. Jones*, a magnificent mixture of gospel and swing. His powerhouse delivery more than lives up to the songwriters' ironic title—and, along with the rest of *Speak Low/Swing Hard*, is sure to bring new converts to Oliver Jones.

—MARK THOMA

#### BROADCASTING

## The fight to rule the airwaves

Self-spoken and tough-minded, Dr. Charles Allard has a history of making his own way—and getting his own way. A child of the Depression who put himself through medical school, he perjured real estate investments into a multimillion-dollar empire. He sold most of his holdings in

1980, but retained an innovative Edmonton television station, CTV—the co-producer of the comedy show SCTV, which has

been a top television station with big audiences. Fascinated by the small screen, Allard went on to create the pay TV network Superchannel in 1982. Now, the 67-year-old former surgeon with right-wing views and a hands-on style says that he wants to produce Canada's first all-news television network. As he said from his Allardco Ltd. headquarters: "We need to get to know our audience. There is not a lot of news out of Quebec and the Maritimes down here, and the reverse is true."

Allard's proposal is one of a flurry of private applications—25 in all—that the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission will consider in public hearings next week. Among these applications are three fully contested proposals from public and private broadcasters to create family channels featuring children's programming. As well, there are three rival bids to produce an all-news network, one from the beleaguered CBC. To add to the confusion, two existing pay channels—the Sports Network (TSN) and Maclean's Network—have asked permission to shift to the basic cable service.

Whatever applications the CRTC selects, its decisions affect the stability of the complex structure of Canadian broadcasting. Each new station competes for viewers and advertising dollars. Each fresh arrival on the basic cable service could increase the price of cable subscription. And each newcomer could practice more Canadian programming—or add to the flood of U.S. imports. As Gerald Caplan, co-chairman of last year's task force report on broadcasting, put it, "These decisions will have dramatic effects on Canadian broadcasting: the CRTC must choose the balance between the public, not-for-

profit Canadian option and the private, largely American option."

To add to the controversy, the hearings have become the focus of an extraordinary political tug-of-war between the CRTC and the aggressive House of Commons communications committee. Last February that commit-

tee proposed for family and minority-interest programming. As a government source said, "What is at stake is the fundamental question of who should set broadcasting policy for Canada—and the commission is trying to set policy as fast as it possibly can."

Most of the attention will focus on



Andrew Martin as CTV manager, Joe Flaherty as its owner, Bureau (below), television

tee demanded that the CRTC slow the pace of its decisions until the federal cabinet produced a new broadcasting act. CRTC chairman André Bureau granted a six-week delay in the hearings so that the parliamentary committee could issue an interim report on specialty channels. But Bureau has not

the family- and news-channel applications because they carry the most profound implications for public policy. The three children's television outlets: The Family Channel Inc., a proposal from First Choice-Superchannel that would cost pay TV subscribers an extra \$10 a month and would pick up more than half of its programming from the open U.S. Disney Channel. A rival proposal, for TVT Canada Inc., comes from three cable companies, including Rogers Broadcasting Ltd., and a consortium of television producers. TVT would go to any cable subscriber with a converter and would add its content—whether cable subscribers wanted it or not—to the monthly cable bill. Finally, there is the Canadian Non-Commercial and Public Television Inc. channel, known as TV Canada, which would highlight children's programming and regional production. A proposal from 15 individuals, including National Film Board commissioner Françoise Macle, the nonprofit service would be to appear with a converter, adding \$1 a month to the cable fee.



strengthened the CRTC's legal right to set broadcasting policy. Two weeks ago, in an unprecedented attempt to impose its will, the parliamentary committee served notice that it will interview at the hearings to support the concept of a

the family- and news-channel applications because they carry the most profound implications for public policy. The three children's television outlets: The Family Channel Inc., a proposal from First Choice-Superchannel that would cost pay TV subscribers an extra \$10 a month and would pick up more than half of its programming from the open U.S. Disney Channel. A rival proposal, for TVT Canada Inc., comes from three cable companies, including Rogers Broadcasting Ltd., and a consortium of television producers. TVT would go to any cable subscriber with a converter and would add its content—whether cable subscribers wanted it or not—to the monthly cable bill. Finally, there is the Canadian Non-Commercial and Public Television Inc. channel, known as TV Canada, which would highlight children's programming and regional production. A proposal from 15 individuals, including National Film Board commissioner Françoise Macle, the nonprofit service would be to appear with a converter, adding \$1 a month to the cable fee.

The three bids for an all-news channel are equally distinctive. Free enterprise Allard has asked the CRTC to



# Delightful, lovable chaos

By Allan Fotheringham

There is little enough of it, merry chaos, as in a private life, to discover humor wherever you can find it. Even deep within the Rupert on Bannockburn section of the good, grey Toronto Globe and Mail. But there it is, the little line of the week, inside the story of how the newspaper's long courtship has finally won his long courtship to wrest control of the independent Vancouver TV station CTV from its founders, Daryl Duke and Nerys Klenzas. "What rattled most," the story said, referring to Duke, "was Mr. Asper's... [the station's]... wasn't well run."

How boy. That's one of the great whoppers of all time. Daryl Duke is a lovely guy, impossible to dislike, even if one of the most fertile minds I have ever met. Charming, drips of his elbow. He has merry, intelligent eyes and a white Musty Whiskey beard. He dresses to outrage, somewhat like a 60-year-old passing as John Travolta. But he really has the attention span of a hummingbird, and CTV under his leadership was chaotic—delightful, lovable chaos, but impossible to sustain.

Your blushing agent has some intimate knowledge of all this, because I used to work for the joint. Like, from day one I was there when she opened and, when I left, many tears and a lot later, she was the same revolving door. The standing joke was that CTV had three separate staffs: one cooking, one going, one working.

One week, I was there on the day in the hallways of the Hotel Vancouver when Daryl (who can talk the way Fred Astaire could dance) delivered his application before the CMC commissioners for the much-lauded-after license. Ottawa was actually going to allow an independently owned station to go into competition against the selling cat and grasping, avaricious holder CTV. The blushing agent was a member of a competing bid, and I listened transfixed as Duke (a man never met but much renowned by reputation)

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

upon his mesmerizing presence.

A Vancouver boy, born and bred, he told a tale of how he was going to bring "the smell of Stanley Park" to the screen. He was raised as a boy on English Bay and he was going to bring the smell of the shore and feel of the mist to the boob tube. The hall with all these grunting entrepreneurs, as he gave the back of his hand (and his gold shoes) to the competing bidders, he was the soul incarnate of humble little Vancouver and he was going to give this town something that would shake the mountains.

It howled over the CTV. It howled



over me. And the last time I looked, CTV was being run by two imported Miami Ninjas guys from Los Angeles who kept having difficulty as they asked the locals whether Vancouver's chief magistrate was known as Mayor Mike or Mike Mayor. His actual name was Hancock, but in L.A. argue these things are confusing.

So we went to work there (no one was paid, though, since I was acting as an unpaid, cabinet minister, going up to hotel rooms to interview Brito Midler and Mita Gwynne, engaging in staged debates with a goofy and toothy politician wannabe called Bill Vander Zee. Liar! Liar! Liar! of Tin Star. The Street. Gaps from movie from Montreal to be a hard and resident personality. The business via Stained case showed. For a time, it was known as the only TV station entire with more hosts than viewers.

It was well-to-do but, but insanity. The problem was Daryl's artistic imagination. He had done everything &

postwar product with pal Klenzas of the University of British Columbia, he rose quickly through student CMC ranks, went to New York, started the first late-night talk show, produced Steve Allen, moved to Hollywood, acquired a taste for cowboy boots and wine.

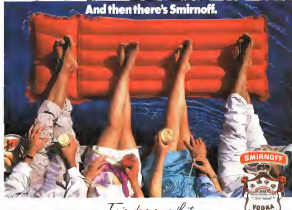
He liked being the owner of a TV station, but even more he liked being a film director. He was off to China to film *Tai-Pan*. He was off somewhere to film *The Three Birds*, the Australian soap opera. Occasionally, he would come back to his station, CTV, to tinker and suck some more people who were never clear as to who their boss was. (How can you get like a boss who, when asked for a decision, said to say, "Will you give me a couple of days to procrastinate on that?")

The result was that there was soon an hour-long special, run by a guy hired directly from newspapering and knowing nothing about TV (though recruited by the resident types, who let him hang himself), that opened with the chap implacably walking backward on a beach. The film was rerun. He tried again. He was still walking backward.

Daryl's people have gone far. One moved on to be Don Math's producer in New York. Another, perhaps, Gwynne Watson, has just returned from New Zealand after twice winning the TV-journalist-of-the-year award, to be a host on CTV's HG.

The hosts received. We loved him, but he was never there enough. The remember involved. The technicians on the premises took sound runs. Daryl, sitting in from somewhere around the world from another movie project, squashed off ideas, phoned in instant suggestions from home and chopped more heads.

Daryl never realized that Vancouver wasn't Los Angeles or New York, with as endless supply of eager TV talent. He had a million ideas. But he was never there enough. And so the station that was going to walk the smell of Stanley Park is now owned by a franchise from Winnipeg whose chain-stationing has decimated his staff.





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